"of the Town or on horseback with a Servant behind him, in "this situation he was seen only last Sunday in the Park.

"I am now answering Malone's Book and your affidavit will "form a very proper introduction. I need not repeat to you that "the odium thrown on my character and the pecuniary injury I "sustain from the total stop to the sale of my literary pro- "ductions is so great as to render it necessary that every "step should be taken to restore me to my former situation "with the World and I can only look to you for relief.

"Pray inform me if you ever discovered anything like a "vein of poetry in my Son or an ability to rival Shakspeare."

On July 5th Earle, the Soho bookseller called on Samuel and said that last August he called on Wm.Hy. at his Chambers and saw him copying the play of Henry 2nd. from an ancient MS.

Earle also declared his firm belief in the authenticity of the MSS. and that they had been stolen from a person who did not know he had such a treasure and he believed the party to be an elderly man of a strange and singular temper and that Wm.Hy. told him (Earle) that a death must take place before the secret could be known.

Earle repeated all this to Mr. Byng the next day with the adition that he was under a sacred promise not to say more than that, and if the party were now informed of the theft he would prosecute the thieves to the death.

The whole of the Earle family were reputed to be un- veracious especially Earle himself.

On July 6th Samuel and Jane called on Wallis to see his newly painted portrait. Samuel mentioned to Wallis the heavy loss he had sustained on the publication of the MSS. about £400 to which Wallis said he must rest quietly and calmly for some time and looking at Jane he said the MSS. will fetch their full value some time hence and be of service to her though you (Samuel may not reap any advantage from them.

On the 9th July Byng accompanied Samuel to Mr.Wallis' and an appointment was made that Samuel, Byng, Francklyn and Wm.Hy. should meet at Wallis' next Monday at 2 o'clock. No details of this meeting have transpired probably it did not take place.

The fact of Wm.Hy's. marriage still remained unknown to his family, the Byng's and others.

WM.HY'S.WANDERINGS IN WALES AND THE WEST OF ENGLAND.

Mr. & Mrs. Byng had requested their friends Mr.& Mrs. Winder of Vaynor Park, Berriew, Montgomeryshire, to receive Wm. Hy. as a guest with a view to giving him employment at their farm and this visit being arranged Wm.Hy. arrived at Vaynor Park on the 17th July 1796.

Mrs. Winder wrote to Mrs. Byng 18th July.

"My dear Friend, Your young man arrived here yesterday morning, "he sent me a Note from Welshpool on Saturday evening. We are "much surprised and our minds remain still in suspense and I "have frankly told him so. Time will alone discover the mystery "for it is very astonishing. You do not say if Mr.Byng and Mr. "Francklyn are convinced.

"The reception he has met with from Mr. Winder I "believe ought to be very pleasing to him. I saw him first, "and he advised with me to know which I thought best, to "have me unravel the business or speak himself. I immediate-"ly determined on the latter. To be ingenuous and candid "placing a proper confidence, was every way the best plan "to pursue and tell the tale himself. I dare say you will "be of my opinion. I have not time to enter into particulars "nor do I think it would be proper to commit another's "secret to the risk of a Letter miscarrying.

"He has told us all and that Mr. Francklyn and Mr. "Byng are convinced as far as he was able to prove everything, "but he confesses that he is not surprised we should have "doubts.

"He is now reading and seems bent on application and "giving further proofs of his very uncommon genius.

"I have the pleasure to say Mr. Winder is better but "still wrapped up in Flannels. I long for a change of "weather, it would be of service to him.

"I will take care to introduce the young Man only to "those he may safely associate with, and give him a caution "not to contract any acquaintance with some he may chance to "meet with.

"It will not be difficult for Mr. Winder to know how "he spends his time when he gets settled at the Farm.

"I wish often you was with me. Accept our united regard "the same to your dear better half.

"The Traveller will write to Mr. Byng next Post and desires "his best respects to you both. Adieu ever most truly

" Yr. affectionate Chart. Winder.

"To the Hon. Mrs. Byng, Duke Street, London."

Joseph Winder of Helstone Northumberland married in 1750 Ann daughter of John Moxon. In 1785 Moxon inherited Vaynor Park from his brother Robert. The estate is still in the Winder family.

Mr. Byng wrote in his Diary:

"August 1793 at Llanfair.

"I hurried down fearful of wet to the village of Berriew, "there enquiring my road found that it was but a short dis- "tance to Riewport, a small house hired by Mr. Winder, where in "the garden I saw Mrs. Byng and Mrs. Winder expecting and glad to "see me.

Mrs. Winder reminds me of Mrs. Forrest (Byng's mother-in-law) "always in ignorant bustle, dealing out long stories, pretending "to command and give orders, and talking of law, estate, &c. &c.

"My only comfort has been from Mr. Winder's absence (which "appears intentional) For what could we have done together?

"August 12th 1793 at Rhiewport.

"We did at last get to Veynor House.which Mrs. Byng walked "over. This is an high-placed melancholly brick building, the "Manor House of the Estate.

"I wish often you was with me. Joseph our united regard
"the same to your dear better half.
"The traveller will write to me. Give my best love and dearest
"this best respects to your both. Wish you good family
" Yr. affectionate Cousin, William.
"To the Hon. Mrs. Lyng, Duke Street, London."

Joseph Taylor of Gainsborough married in 1750 Ann daughter of John Coxon. In 1785 Coxon inherited Voynor Park from his brother Robert. The estate is still in the Taylor family.

Mr. Lyng wrote in his diary:

"August 1795 at Elmwood.

"I hurried down from Norfolk of not to the village of Sandlow, "there embarking by road found that it was but a short dis-"tance to Flamport, a small house hired by us. Hinder, where in "the garden I saw Mrs. Lyng and Mrs. Hinder expecting and glad to "see me.

"Mrs. Hinder reminds me of Mrs. Jordan's (Lyng's mother-in-law) "always important bustle, dealing out long stories, pretending "to command and give orders, and talking of law, estates, &c. &c.

"My only comfort has been Lyng. Hinder's absence (which "appears intentional) for what could we have done to either?

"August 12th 1795 at Hinderport.

"We did at last get to Voynor Home. Hinder left. Lyng walked "over. Sign is on high-placed melancholy broken building, the "manor house of the estate.

"Mr. Winder hopes soon to possess(as soon as the quickness "of the law will permit, so he should not be in a hurry) here "is a good parlour and a good staircase and with expence it "might be made a habitable House, but the high situation is "not to my liking.

"August 13th 1793. Mrs. Winder's health is amended, but she "is a puny woman, unfit for this House and a country life and "does not strive to recover in haste."

Wm. Hy. to the Hon. J. Byng.

"July 23rd 1796. My dear Sir,

"On my arrival at Berriew I delivered Mrs. Byng's Letter and "afterwards told Mrs. Winder the fatal story, she as you may "suppose was thunderstruck, however as soon as her surprise "had for a little subsided, she told me I had better confide "in Mr. Winder. I did so accordingly, they were hard "of belief though I think more convinced at present of the whole "Business. I have been to Montgomery and to a place called "Lymore near it, where there is an old House belonging to "Lord Powis (mind I do not mean Powis Castle) it is quite "in the right style and pleased me much. I have been to "several Villages and for the most part have either amused "myself with reading or walking.

"I must inform you that I purchased three curious "little Books at Shrewsbury and another I got at a Farmer's "for nothing.

"P.S. Mother urges Anne to possess(as soon as she attains "of the law will permit), so he should not be in a hurry) Here "is a good Cultivated soil a good estateness and with expence it "might be made a habitable House, but the high situation is "not to my liking.

"August 13th 1795. Mrs. Mother's health is amended, but she "is a poor woman, unfit for this House and a country life and "does not strive to recover in haste."

"Mr. Dr. to this Mrs. A. Ayre.

"July 23rd 1795. My Dear Mr.

"On my arrival at Sorrow I delivered Mrs. Ayre's letter and "returned in full Mrs. Mother the Total story, she as you may "suppose was thunderstruck, however as soon as her surprise "was a little subsided, she told me I had better continue "in my Manner. It was no consolation, they were hard "of hearing. I think more convinced at present of the Whole "Business. I have been to Montgomery and to a place called "Lynton near it, where there is an old House belonging to "Lord Lovis (mind I do not mean Lewis Carlo) it is quite "in the right style and pleased me much. I have been to "several Villages and for the most part have either arrived "upset with rushing or walking.

"I hope I have informed you that I purchased three cushions "little Dogs at Shrewsbury and another I got at a Farmer's "for sixpence.

Mr. Finder is confined to his room, he is not a [illegible]
"in our way at all and I found him a very old person.
"The Country is delightful but the weather (damp) is [illegible]
"very bad. I left Mr. Finder's house to-day [illegible]
"you or him to dispose of the Hare, the account is as follows [illegible]
"Butcher's bill as she is expensive and according to the old [illegible]
" 'taking her head off' and of the money which she laid out
"for, Mr. Philip is so kind he without her knowledge [illegible]
"how much she laid out, when he is well I will [illegible]
"to you the division of profits so as to [illegible]
"pay him or herself, the money.

"If you see Mr. [illegible] tell him I am [illegible] to
"get Harris to accept the [illegible] Mr. [illegible] I hope
"it is my father I think he [illegible] so [illegible]
"he plays as a part of the money.

"Drag remember me [illegible] most kindly, tell her
"that Mrs. Finder is exceedingly [illegible] as [illegible]
"soon as possible.

"The Not Longer Preferred [illegible]

"With all possible [illegible] your part [illegible]
"[illegible] that I shall [illegible]
"[illegible] Mr. [illegible] of [illegible] other [illegible]

" [illegible] Lovers [illegible] Shakespeare.

" [illegible] Mr. & Mrs. Finder present their best [illegible]
" [illegible]

[illegible] Miss Kelly, Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] us [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

"how do I find that he has written to Mrs. Finlay [illegible] "Friendship, as to what his future prospects are I am ignorant."

"Mrs. Finlay then asked [illegible] play which he said he would [illegible] and [illegible].

"These were the third act of this wonderful play and there may be more acts to be produced. In the fourth [illegible] [illegible] and in the fifth [illegible]."

While staying with the Finlays, [illegible] the following lines which Mrs. Finlay sent to him. [illegible]:-

'AVARICE'

Man's mind I liken to an Ague fit,
That presses up the [illegible]
Or ranging round the blood [illegible];
For as these [illegible]
So are the Vices that afflict man's mind.
Ambition fir'd Great Alexander's Breast
[illegible] far away in lust of [illegible]
Nero's delight was blood and cruelty
Whilst in [illegible] Art [illegible]
But One I know that from the Cradle bore
Of Avarice the [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Oft times at School felt in [illegible]
For stealing [illegible]
At Eve he joined not in his fellow's [illegible]
But [illegible] all alone
His [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] like a Wolf let loose upon [illegible]
His greedy [illegible]
The Rich and Poor [illegible] alike [illegible]
The Orphan's Tears [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] the darkness of his [illegible] Heart
[illegible]
[illegible]
To warm his [illegible]
At [illegible]

[illegible]

I, Michael [illegible] to [illegible]

"Dublin Court, [illegible] 1920.

"Dear Sir, A friend has just left me who tells me that a

"young man in Glenmaroon travelling [illegible] to Dublin to

"the head of Ireland.

"He said he was intimately acquainted with the [illegible], he

"had been in the 61st Regiment in [illegible] a fisher

"love for antiquities, and [illegible] old book [illegible]

"had a [illegible] paper that he had it and [illegible] if [illegible] could

"procure it, yet I understand that [illegible] the present [illegible]

"[illegible] to the [illegible] antiquary [illegible] and [illegible]

"he can [illegible] that he [illegible] a [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible].

"He was described as very [illegible] and very [illegible],

"speaking Irish, and he could [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible]

"for young Harry [illegible] and will [illegible] to [illegible] that [illegible]

"[illegible] in [illegible] of like [illegible].

"[illegible] do still believe this to [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible]

"[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

b

'involve many respectable persons in pecuniary losses and 'they are too numerous and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] impossibil- 'ities as to discharge.'

[illegible] and the [illegible] of [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] had promised to allow [illegible] £50 per year, when [illegible] that he was the [illegible] sole author of [illegible], and concerned in his going into the [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] and ruin.

Believing in [illegible] genius he requested him to write plays or other works equal to [illegible] and [illegible].

[illegible] under the influence of [illegible] [illegible] did not send any money to him and in consequence he [illegible] [illegible] away [illegible] [illegible] he had [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] to Mr. [illegible], August [illegible].

"[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], as [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] the small [illegible] 'my friend [illegible] that I have [illegible] to [illegible], Mr. 'Wallis and Mr. [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] — I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as that which is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of Mr. Wallis[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 'if [illegible] [illegible] it as the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 'I [illegible] only say that the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] greatest '[illegible] in the [illegible].

"Mr. [illegible] of Pall Mall [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 'Wallis [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

"at once perfectly refined as well as romantic. I am within a
"mile of the Tinnes [illegible] overlooked at
"[illegible] Channel, the Sea and the Welsh mountains. It is
"within [illegible] miles of the very [illegible] the River Severn
"as Chepstow.

"I am obliged to you for your kindness in [illegible]
"charging my bank to me. [illegible] for the pains you have
"taken in my affairs, the more I think the more I feel myself
"not only obliged but greatly interested as you are in such other
"and consequently rather [illegible] kindness for [illegible]
"[illegible], [illegible] all [illegible] of gratitude.

"I look [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible]
"the [illegible] of the [illegible] is totally changed.

"I hope my father will be [illegible] in [illegible], [illegible]
"I [illegible] will be [illegible] in [illegible] that [illegible]
"judgment.

"I [illegible] of children's [illegible] and [illegible]
"[illegible] [illegible], I [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible]
"[illegible] '[illegible]'.

"[illegible]

"[illegible]

"[illegible]

"You know before, my Father said that he would do anything.
"Mr. Francklyn offered me thirty pounds for the first year.
"I am now pretty well settled but have no money unless permitted
"to draw immediately.

"I shall however write by this post to Mr. Francklyn and
"then mention the matter to him.

"I should esteem myself obliged if you would be so kind
"as to send the saddle and bridle by the Bristol Mail Coach to
"be left at the George Inn, Templegate, Bristol till called for.

"My Letter you will direct as under.
"Pray send for the future under my own Name and no fictitious
"one.

"I have a most excellent story mostly formed by myself
"which I am convinced will have good effect at representation.
"I shall introduce Songs, &c, murders &c as you hinted.
"Pray remember me most kindly to Mrs. Byng, Henry and Fred and
"believe my dear Sir Your ever obliged W.H.I.
"Sunday 2 oclock, Any Letters to be left at Mr.Hawkins,
"Ostrich Inn, Durdan Downs, near Bristol. "

Seventeen years after Wm.Hy. seems to have forgotten his sense of gratitude to the Hon. John Byng for in a work he published written in 1813 viz: Chalcogriphimania by Satiricus Sculptor Esq. (W.H.Ireland) he has written the following:

Page 139. "Lo! hobbling Byng quite antiquated,
"Long harbour mind infuriated,
"When e'er he hears of dainty food,
"Black-letter tract with cut in wood;

"Note. The Honourable individual here mentioned who was a "Peer of the Realm, possessed a few such choice articles "as 'The Paradise of Dainty Devices and Walton's Angler, the "best edition with Lombart's plates, for the latter of which "he never remembered to pay the dealer from whom he purchased "it, so far back as the year 1798."

Page 173. "One, rusty armour buys amain,
"Or painted window's shatter'd pane.

"Note. Mr. Blackford of Fonthill, The Hon. Mr. Byng and "the late Lord Orford, together with countless others may "stand enrolled as doatingly fond of this article, which "is usually purchased to decorate the library."

Wm. Hy. to Mr. Byng.

Sept. 15th 1796.

"I am exceedingly surprised my dear Sir at not having heard "from you as I wrote to you about ten days ago, I also wrote "to Mr. Francklyn but he has taken no notice of my Letter.

"I am now living without money and cannot go on here if "I do not pay my way. I live very retired and can safely "say not extravagantly. If Mr. Francklyn will give me leave "to draw on him for a small sum or if my Father would assist "me I should be obliged, he I conceive must have forgot the "Money I lent him but memories are too often treacherous.

"I must entreat you my dear Sir to mention all this to "Mr. Francklyn and likewise speak to my Father, for in you

"my dear Sir I find the only Person inclined to serve or
"assist me. Pray remember me to dear Mrs. Byng, tell her
"I shall have Ghosts, Goblins and Sprites to haunt the
"Covent Garden Boards. The World loves Folly, and the
"language of a Fool will only gain attraction from the Crowd,
"therefore let dry and insipid good Sense go to decay since
"it will not afford a Man now a Day even to live. Do not
"forget me, In kindest remembrance to dear Fred and Henry
"and to yourself I offer a sincere and thankful heart which
"shall for ever study to prove itself Yours most obliged

W. H. IRELAND.

(The address on this letter is torn away).

Wm. Hy's. letter to Mr. Byng.

"My dear Sir, Sept. 28th 1796.

"The astonishment with which I read your last Letter cannot
"be equaled I mean that part wherein you speak of Mr. Francklyn
"his behaviour I do not think alone ungentlemlike but even
"dishonourable and oppressive; through his assurances I quitt-
"ed Town and now am left to little better than a state of
"starvation.

"I plainly see what the World is and little am I
"astonished at poor Chatterton's fate. However from a
"West India Planter the same liberality may be expected as
"from a Trading Bristolian. The first Money I get by my
"labours shall most certainly replace him his three or four

"guineas, but think not I will rest there, I have essayed
"my Pen at Satire and some there are shall know whether I
"can paint to the life or not. As to my Father's
"dissatisfaction at my conduct. I have carefully conned
"every circumstance and the result is that I am less inclined
"to think my conduct reprehensible than ever. I did not
"think you would have given him my address but it signifies
"little. I am hard at work and hope the story I have hit
"upon will succeed. I shall write to Talbot as you hinted
"my dear Sir and tell him my present situation. I shall
"not negect Mr.Wallis.
"I received the Saddle safe but what was my surprise instead
"of receiving one on which I had rode about half a dozen times,
"Pegler has sent one almost worn out, I shall trouble you
"to send him, what is written on the other side.
"I am almost ashamed to intrude so much on your kindness
"and marked Friendship towards me, but that I have no Soul
"who will take the trouble for me. The Bridle is my own.
"You need not mention my good Sir in your Letter how much
"you have stirred for me, I know it but too well. I also
"know my own undeservingness and yet I feel within a something
"which though I cannot place it on Paper assures me with
"how much sincerity I am Yours devotedly W.H. IRELAND.

"Pray be kind enough to let me know how to direct to
"Mr.Pegler?

"My best remembrances to Mrs.Byng and my dear Fred and Henry.

"Pray for the future direct my Letters to be left at the Post "Office, Westbury near Bristol."

Talbot wrote to Samuel 16th September 1796, that the promised affidavit would have been sent off before had he received a reply from Wm.Hy. as to his willingness to join in it. A Gentleman in Hertfordshire has told him that Samuel has expressed the intention that unless Talbot satisfies him as to the mystery of the MSS. he will make him a considerable figure as a principal agent, fully acquainted with the mystery, but refusing to reveal it, in the pamphlet that he was then preparing for the press. That Samuel intends applying through the medium of connections in England to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to use his influence with Mr. Daly (the theatrical manager) to cease employing Talbot.

Talbot writes, that the carrying out of such threats cannot injure him and he now makes the conditions of making the affidavit that Samuel must mention him in no other way than that he is the person making the affidavit and that Samuel must return to him every letter he has written to him on the subject of the MSS.

The letter proceeds to say that the Gentleman who told him of Samuel's threats will be in Town at the meeting of Parliament and willcall to see the MSS. and asks that he may be politely received, also that this Gentleman has told him Wm.Hy. is wandering in the West of England and though he wonders that Wm.Hy. has not written to him yet whenever he "<u>may chance to</u>

meet him he will be proud to own him as his friend."
Notwithstanding Samuel's threats he (Talbot) will feel the greatest pleasure in standing forward to screen Samuel who is an innocent sufferer.

Samuel replying to Talbot Nov. 1st, 1796, says Talbot's letter contains a number of harsh phrases which are totally unjustifiable that he never intended Talbot any injury. That the application to the Lord Lieutenant was only urged upon him by others and he had by no means determined to do so. He refuses to give up Talbot's letters as they were given for incorporating in his Preface to the publication of the MSS.

He asks Talbot again for the Affidavit as his reply to Malone is nearly finished and going to the press in 12 days and if he does not hear from Talbot in the interval he will conclude that it is not coming.

The letter is addressed to "Montagu Esq."at Mr. Hitchcocks, 4 Clarendon St., Dublin.

On Nov. 14th 1796 Talbot wrote to his old schoolfellow and friend, Thomas Cole of Brewer Street, London.
"At the time of my intimacy with young Ireland I saw some "of the MSS. I was told from whence they came by young Ireland. "I went to Dublin and was again in London about nine months "after. The play of Vortigern and numberless other MSS. had "been produced in the interim. The Play was contracted for "by Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Ireland's Book (Miscellaneous

"Papers) was in the press.

"Mr.Ireland had been told I knew everything relative to them,
"that I was a part owner in them &c. I did not contradict
"it but said it was so, for which I had justifiable reasons and
"most honourable intentions, though it was not true excepting
"as to my knowledge of the origin of the Papers which I had
"from Young Ireland.

"I even wrote from the country giving him (Samuel) the partic-
"ulars as one of the discoverers of the Papers. He begged it
"often during the few days I was in London and to make his mind
"easy, I complied. At this time (as I before said) the Book
"was in the press so that I never misled Mr.Ireland or encouraged
"him to the publication of the Papers, for I had no opportunity
"If I had I would rather have used my endeavour to dissuade him
"from ensnaring himself as he has done.

"Mr. Ireland now demands an affidavit from me of his inno-
"cence in offering them to the World and that he was ignorant
"of their origin. I consented and would have sent the affi-
"davit which should also have included my ~~one~~ own innocence and my
"being in no way concerned in deceiving the World and that I was
"only let into the secret by young Ireland with whom I had habits
"of intimacy.

"Mr. Ireland would not only have this Affidavit but would
"also publish my account of the whole, which I gave him at the time
"I just now mentioned that is when he had given Mr. Sheridan the
"Play and was publishing the Book. The Affidavit in that case

"will contradict the other account, and that contradict the "Affidavit.

"This I will not do . If Mr.Ireland makes free with my "name in the publication I shall then make an Affidavit which "will go only to the clearing of myself and which in other "respects will surprise him.

"If he has the affidavit from me which he wishes it shall "not be but by relinquishing the other account, Mr. Ireland "being, as he says, about to publish my correspondence with "him.

"I shall not write to him though (consistent with my own "safety from censure) I would be happy to stand and screen him. "I have the greatest regard for himself and Family.

"Wait on Mr. Ireland immediately and tell him all that I "have said or show him this Letter and on your own part "(whatever you may think of this extraordinary Business) be "assured I have not in this effect or any other been guilty "of injustice or dishonour you will then be satisfied.

I am &c. M.TALBOT. "

Gilbert Francklyn to Mr. Byng.

"Wimpole Street 30th Sept. 1796.

"My dear Sir, Your intercession on behalf of Ireland "would not want weight with me even was I less inclined "to relieve distressed merit than I actually am, but in "this young Man I really no longer find any, or any hope "that I shall do so. When he went unto the Country he

"he promised he would show his abilities and convince me that
"was capable of being the Author of the Papers in question.
"After having been six weeks in the Country I wrote him a Letter
"to which I received not an answer but a foolish Letter to
"inform me he had been walking in the Country, you sent him
"five guineas, he borrowed more of Mrs. Winder, abused her
"recommendation by borrowing more of her Friend.

"I send you his Letters, the last without date but by the
"postmark was written in September, but no place from whence
"dated and this in answer to a Letter written to him before
"he left Mrs. Winder's.

"I cannot any longer think of him but as an idle, dissolute
"young Man who is totally undeserving my protection or further
"regard. I am dear Sir your very faithful and obedt. Servant

GILBERT FRANCKLYN."

Mr. Byng has written the following note at the end of this letter:

"This poor Gentleman could not withstand his wife's sneers. and
"the hoax, besides his terror of expense, So in the most shabby
"way, he after violent belief, excessive encouragement to and
"Promises to W.H.I. Deserted him basely in the hour of need."

Gilbert Francklyn of Wimpole Street and of Mereworth Castle, Kent, was educated at Tonbridge Grammar School, subsequently becoming a West India Planter at Tobago. His wife, Edith, daughter of Wm. Ottley of St. Kitts was a masterful, domineering woman. They had three sons, John Gilbert, Charles Alfred, and

Henry. One daughter Frances Edith married in 1804 to Thos. Wolley, the other daughter Maria was married before 1796 to Robert Lang, a London Merchant and a great friend of Bennet Langton.

The Hon. John Byng wrote the following and attached it to Samuel's and to Wm.Hy's. letters to him.

"It will appear from these Letters how long and idly I listen'd "to the Delusion of Hope, as did W.H.I. to an Expectancy of "pecuniary assistance from me. From him I did then certainly "expect such efforts of ability as might in some measure com- "fort his Believers, nor could I then believe (nor can I "scarcely now) that a Lad as capable of such wonderful Invention, "Labour (and Deceit) Incapable of being a Poet? or of making "hearty Discoveries of his Aiders, Abettors, &c. &c. in such-a "strange, such a voluminous Design!! That we (I include not "myself in the list of able Men) were grossly imposed upon "and led astray is proved to be but too true!

"Our Hopes, our Fancies were lifted up by a continuation of "Trick and by an absolute promise of having the whole history "(from the beginning) laid open to us, to have The Gentleman "owner of these Papers, to appear personally and to avow to us "and to the World how these Papers came into his possession. "This Gentleman, whom our heated imagination would tell us, "must be a descendant of Mr. Wm. Heming - the publishers of the "first edition of Shakspeare's Works, a Proprietor of the "Globe Play-house and in whose family Mr.Malone supposes

"much treasure may remain. This unknown Gentleman added fuel
"to the inflamed Mind of the unfortunate and deluded Mr.Ireland,
"by writing Letters to him (Letters of sober and discreet
"civility) in praise of his Son and in confirmation of the MSS.
"and that he would make himself known at a proper time to Mr.
"Ireland. (I have seen several of these Letters signed H.)
"To this Gentleman, Mr.Ireland sent the civilest answers (by
"his Son) expressive of his gratitude, wonders, fears and hopes
"that Mr.H. would soon come forward to clear up all Doubts.
"So trick'd, so deceived, so buoyed up by the Opinions of
"many Men of skill, and literature, so provoked by flattery, hope
"and poverty, a wiser and more considerate Mind than Mr.Ireland's
"might have been led astray.
"In one instance I strongly backed the desire of Mr.H. that the
"Play of Vortigern might not be acted, and when the said Play
"was weakly and maliciously to be play'd I shrunk from London
"not to be a Witness of its damnation and with that the complete
"discomfiture of all that was or could be, produced from the
"old MSS."

Between Sept. 18th and October 13th 1796 Wm. Hy. returned to London.

Wm.Hy. to Mr. Byng, undated but written before October 13th 1796
"Dear Sir, I should not have neglected calling on you but that
"I was informed of your being displeased with me on some account
"or other. If however you have not altogether discarded me let

"me once more intreat you will stand my Friend. Believe me
"Sir I am now living on a scanty Sum which the sale of some
"few articles has produc'd me, that gone I am left totally
"destitute. My Father has been several times applied to but
"in vain as it seems he cannot assist me. O! Sir could
"I but obtain a situation which would baffle the idea of starv-
"ing I should be blest were it in the remotest corner of Eng-
"land. If you will but think of me you will not only confer
"an eternal obligation but save your unhappy W.H.Ireland
"Friday 1 oclock.
"Was my mind at ease in any situation I wou'd soon write for
"the Stage and repay any obligation which I might incur. "
(The address of this letter has been torn away).

WM. HY'S. VANITY EXHIBITED.

The following letter written by Wm.Hy. in a disguised hand, addressed to himself at his father's house after he had left it shows that his colossal vanity and distorted imagination were still in full force.

"Oct. 13th 1796. Thursday night.
"A declaration of love from the female sex is an uncommon
"though not an unprecedented thing, the heart may sometimes
"happen to fix where the object to whom the preference is
"given has it not in his Power to declare an affection even
"shou'd he feel one. In short a palliation is necessary with
"the steps I am about to take.

"Modesty the greatest ornament to our Sex, revolts my

"temerity, upbraids one with not attending to her dictates when
"I thus venture to declare my sentiments, but I feel I am address-
"ing a Man of Honour who if he cannot participate in my feelings
"will not expose them.

"Some months ago I was with a Family where I frequently en-
"joyed the pleasure of your society. I am now on the eve of being
"hurried from London and its vicinity perhaps never to return -
"never, but you are I hope ignorant of my unfortunate attachment,
"I know you are, and may that ill-placed predilection die totally
"unknown to all the World, inmy bosom if you disdain it.
"I am incoherent, to the point. The idea of being about to quit
"a situation where the possibility of ever seeing you again must
"vanish is more than the fortitude of seventeen can brook without
"making an effort for redress.

"I am an orphan and an heiress but till I come of age must
"remain under the protection of people every way odious to me
"unless, I cannot write, what I might say, Oh, Sir! my natural
"diffidence recoils to see on paper sentiments which I am ignorant
"are reciprocal and I must ever remain in that wretched state of
"ignorance unless you will come to Greenwich Park on Saturday
"morning where I will be between the hours of one and two at or
"near the front seat in the centre walk, in the Park nearest the
"Gate on Blackheath , I should die with shame if I thought
"from what I have mentioned you could have any idea who I am.
"I feel the indifference which you doubtless experience towards
"me will render me totally unknown to you and that I always shall

"remain if you disapoint me on Saturday I shall lament the
"perverseness of my fate but not condemn my cruel disappointer.

"If I had not a high sense of your honour rest assured, I
"should not risk my reputation which I prize with as much
"ardour as woman can, in your hands, but believe me I know
"your disposition, the many many hours which I have passed in
"your society have stamped an indelible remembrance of you
"on my mind time never can erase. Grant me this one request
"and I will not trespass on your patience any longer, do not
"let your Father ever see or come to the knowledge of this
"alas I fear too candid a letter, do not let anyone, but
"particularly your Father. He knows my Guardian.

"My future destiny is suspended on your actions on Satur-
"day but I urge no more, your heart shall alone guide you and
"I shall be satisfied with its decision.

" INCOGNITA.

"I shall be alone in the Park and in a black habit as a clue to
"my person I have very long flaxen hair."

"S.W.Ireland Junr.Esq., No.8 Norfolk Street, Strand."

Samuel has appended the following note at the foot of this letter:

"Oct.13th 1796 a Letter to Sam, anonymous."

A second letter to Wm.Hy. by the same supposed anonymous person was deliver'd in Norfolk Street Oct.27th 1796 saying that a severe cold caused the failure of the writer to keep the appointment, that she is to be forced into a union with a man she loathes but will die first, and appoints the Historic Gallery in Pall Mall for a meeting and is signed Somphira.

SAMUEL CARICATURED ON THE STAGE.

From Samuel's Journal.

"29th October 1796.

"The Fool of Fortune, a Comedy written by Reynolds appeared "at Covent Garden. The allusion was certainly evident towards "the Shakspeare MSS. I met the author on the Monday following "who solemnly declared he had no intention of being personal "and whether he was or not I felt nothing to be hurt at and "therefore let the matter pass unnoticed."

Frederick Reynolds in his "Life and Times" wrote "In this "Comedy luckily for the Manager and the innocent Author, two "characters were again decided to be personal. Tom Tackle and "Sir Bamber Blackletter, the former to the young Duke of "Manchester and the latter to Mr.Ireland of Shaksperian notoriety. "One of the points which told most in the play was in the scene

"where Haphazard contrives to pass on Sir Bamber Blackletter "(a great bibliomaniac) the following lines as originally "written by Shakspeare:

"Hinx, Spinx, the Devil winks,
The fat begins to fry;
Nobody at home but jumping Joan,
Father, Mother and I.
O.U.T. out with a black and brown snouth
Out, Pout, Out."

~~SAMUEL CARICATURED ON THE STAGE~~.

There was published on the 25th March 1796 "Precious Relics of the Tragedy of Vortigern Rehearsed", A Dramatic Piece in Two Acts Written in Imitation of 'The Critic' &c.

The following are the characters in the piece and the writer's opinion of the names of the persons so caricatured. -

Wisepate	The Mysterious donor of the MSS.
Dupe	Samuel Ireland.
Henry	Wm. Hy. Ireland.
Sir Mark Ludricous	Sir James Bland Burgess.
Craft	Montagu Talbot.
Mrs. Wisepate	Supposed wife of the donor of the MSS.
Harriot	Supposed ward of ditto.
Prompter	Powell.
Manager	R. B. Sheridan.

Mr. Byng to Samuel

"Nov. 17th, 1796.

"I did not know till my coming home yesterday from your House,

"that your son had called upon me, which he did on Monday
"(14th Nov.) leaving word that he would call again.
"Say to me, then, what shall I say to him?
"My grand wish is for Peace and Amity, So if I can reconcile
"Father and Son I shall be happy. Call upon me at the Stamp
"Office tomorrow and give me your answer."

In November 1796 James White (the friend of Charles Lamb) published "Original Letters &c. of Sir John Falstaff and his "Friends now first made public by a Gentleman a Descendant "of Dame Quickly from Genuine MSS. which have been in the "possession of the Quickly Family near Four Hundred Years.1796."

DISCLOSURE OF THE SECRET.

From Samuel's Journal "Dec.9th.1796. I returned this Day, "Saturday from Mrs. Collins at Cheverille, Hastings and found "that Mr.Wallis had sent and called several times wishing to "see me. I went to him the next Day, Sunday, when he told me "I must see my Son, it was become highly necessary, that he was "in great distress, that he was a very great genius and was "going to publish a pamphlet in a few days in which he would "avow himself the Author of all the Papers, and after much "conversation I agreed to meet him at Mr. Wallis's as the next "Day, Monday 12 oclook.
"At that hour I went, he met me in the Room with much coolness "and indifference, said he was the Author of the Papers and "meant me no ill in making me the Agent to convey them to the "Public.

"He said he was in great want of Money and must publish "it to get Money.

"I asked him who wrote his Pamphlet, he replied himself. "I then turned to Mr. Wallis (whom I begged not to quit the "Room) and observed that if he was the Author and no one was "called in to correct it, that it would be so ill-written he "would give himself the Lie in all he said and that no one "could believe the Author of it could be the author of the "Papers. To which Mr. Wallis assented, and said he had just "told him so and in proof of it that he had himself expunged "a great many passages that were so bad as to render it too "much so to be read and in any degree to be credited.

"He still persisted however in publishing the Pamphlet "and said he and his Printer would correct it and render it "fit for the Public Eye."

"I then gave him a Letter which I had received from Mr. "Bingley of New Inn on the disagreeable subject of his not "having served out his Clerkship, which with much indifference "he read, folded it up and returned it to me without any apology "for his conduct, from which I was in a great measure confirmed "in his want of sensibility and of due attention towards me "and of the situation to which he had reduced me from his very "unbecoming behaviour. Fully dis satisfied we parted."

On the 10th December 1796 Wm.Hy. published "An Authentic Account of the Shaksperian MSS. &c. by W.H.Ireland" "1796. Printed for J. Debrett, Piccadilly."

Only five hundred copies were printed.

Some years later fifty copies in imitation of the original were printed by Barker of Russell Street. It was again reprinted by John Russell Smith.

Wm. Hy. to Samuel Ireland.

"Sir, I should esteem myself obliged if you would return my "play of B----as I have received a Note which renders my "having it necessary. I thought also to have found my copy "of Henry 2nd. at Mr. Scott's this morning according to promise, "should thank you to send that as it rightly belongs to me, "and likewise if you can spare it, I wish to look over the "Play of Vortigern.

"As I am in want of Money as I told you yesterday "should thank you to send by Mr. Scott my 'Rapine' and Prints "Illustrative as by the sale of it I shall be anabled to "discharge some small debts and also keep myself from immediate "Want. In a few days I should wish also to have my Armour, "small Bookcase, Press and Desk when I shall also sell them "and pay my Debts according to the turn they yield. I am, "Sir, &c.

W. H. FREEMAN. Dec. 13th 1796."

Wm. Hy. had first written his usual signature, but altered the 'Ireland' into 'Freeman' showing that he either suspected or knew Mrs. Freeman to be his mother.

The following paragraph appeared in the 'Morning Herald' of Dec. 20th 1796.

"Young Ireland alias the Junior Vortigern is shortly to "make a theatrical essay on the boards of Covent Garden in the "character of Richard 3rd."

On Dec. 22nd 1796 in the same newspaper was the following:-

"Dog lost. On Monday morning from the neighbourhood of "Norfolk Street a little black and white dog, answers to the "name of Bijou.

"N.B. He is supposed to have been a present from Queen Eliza- "beth to Shakspeare when the Poet performed the character of "Lance in the 'Two Gentlemen of Verona' and this is the very "dog he played with. Lord Leycesterre gave him to the Queen."

Wm. Hy. to Samuel.

"January 3rd 1797.

"Dear Sir, As various opinions seem to agitate the Public Mind "since my publishing the 'Authentic Account of the MSS.' given "by myself to you, which would tend to frustrate any attempts "I might make of appearing on the Stage and not knowing what "step it is most expedient that I should take as to my future "welfare, I apply Sir to you, not for pecuniary aid but advice "and perhaps assistance of another kind.

"If you are really my Father, I appeal to your feelings "as a Parent, if not I am the more indebted to you for your "care of my youthful education &c. and though I cannot expect "so much yet I shall hope from you that degree of feeling due "to every Man from a fellow-creature.

"I have said 'If you are my Parent', being at a loss to "account for the expressions so often used to Mrs.Freeman and "which she has repeatedly told me of 'that you did not think me "your Son. Besides after slight altercations with Mrs.Freeman "you have frequently said that when of age you have a story to "tell me which would astonish and (if I mistake not) much shock "me. Mrs. Freeman (after my bringing forward the Papers) "used ironically to say 'that now you was glad enough to own "me for your Son.'

"If my dear Sir you know anything relating to myself I "intreat you to inform me of it. But should it be merely a "story appertaining to my Mother which might give me pain, I "trust you will bury it in oblivion, nay I am sure you will for "delicacy I am well convinced is no stranger to your bosom.

"That I have been guilty of a fault in giving you the MSS. "I confess and am sorry for it, but must also assure you it was "without a bad intention or thought of what would ensue. "As you have repeatedly said 'Truth will find its Basis' so will "your character (notwithstanding all aspersions) shortly appear "unblemished to the World.

"To the above expression I also appeal, and though my "Pamphlets compared with my Vortigern, my Henry 2nd. &c. &c. &c. "may for the present convince the World that I am not Author of "them, yet Sir I must sacredly appeal to my God that time which "developes Truth, will authenticate the contents of my Pamphlet "and thereby 'Never erring Truth finds its Basis.'

"I am exceeding sorry you did not (Before the publication
"of your Book[x]) inspect the Papers in Mr. Wallis's possession
"(and which I understand you might have seen) as they contain
"no other than a similar account to that already published by me.
"I make this remark as it still throws a Mystery on the Business,
"and will give the World an idea of some concealed account
"being divulged by me to Mr. Wallis.

"But the principal purport of this Letter is to inform
"you of my wish of getting into some situation and way of life
"which may keep me from starving. I use this expression as it
"must soon come to this crisis.

"You Sir have many acquaintances that might aid me in getting
"some situation, for I care not what it is so I can but depend
"on it. The Money which I have received for my Pamphlet I have
"been living upon and that must soon be quite exhausted. As for
"writing for the Stage, I can do that at my leisure hours but
"can place no certain dependence on it.

"If any Person would give me a situation which required
"Money down, I would write for them till something succeeded
"which might repay them the sum required. If you will mention
"this among your various Friends who may have it in their power,
"you will save me not only from Want but from despair.

"The sums which are owing to Mr. Cuthill and Mr. Earle
"I am sure they would take out in your Works, which payment
"would much ease my mind if you are willing and will request
"Mr. Scott to undertake the Business, I shall feel myself

"particularly obliged.

"By my conduct in Money matters you well know Sir I should "not refuse you such a request. Mr. Earle's account is reduced "to about £10.

"If you will consider this Letter and particularly that "part which alludes to my present situation you will forever "confer an obligation on him who subscribes himself Yours ever

" W. H. IRELAND. January 3rd, 1797.

"Pray Sir remember me kindly to all."

NOTE: x The Book referred to is "Mr. Ireland's Vindication of his Conduct" published 1796 but not on Sale till Jany. 6th 1797.

'Mr. Ireland's Vindication of his Conduct respecting the 'Publication of the Supposed Shakspeare MSS. being a Preface 'or Introduction to a Reply to the Critical Labours of Mr. 'Malone in his Enquiry into the Authenticity of Certain Paper '&c.' It was published towards the end of 1796 but not on sale till 6th January 1797.

Lowndes's Bibliographer's Manuel says this was written by Thomas Caldecott, the barrister. The Manuel evidently confuses this with "An Investigation of Mr. Malone's Claim to the "Character of Scholar or Critic." in which case it was George Hardinge as well as Caldecott who helped Samuel.

The Vindication is a relation of facts and incidents during the production of the MSS. with extracts from Talbot's letters. As Samuel had all these documents he would require no literary help in its production.

The following appeared in the Telegraph for Feb. 7th 1797:

"Among the Shaksperian Curiosities of Norfolk Street "was a lock of hair belonging to the immortal Bard. Here "at least was no forgery. Young Ireland does not say that "he made the hair, though it is well know to be part of the "false tale of a notorious Demisole."

Wm.Hy. to Samuel "Sunday 19th March 1797.

"Dear Sir, I should esteem it a favour if you would deliver "into the hands of Mr. Scott my wardrobe, The Imitation of "Kain and any other articles that may still remain belonging to "me. I am in particular want of them at present, particularly "my Wardrobe. In so doing you will much oblige yours &c. &c.

" W.H. IRELAND."

Wm.Hy. to Samuel 28th March 1797.

"Dear Sir, As you have many objections to letting the Wardrobe "go out of your hands, and as I shall not wish to displease "you by formally sending a Broker to appraise it, I beg you "will yourself act as Auctioneer and fix what you think it "worth, I shall be satisfied.

"Did not my situation require assistance believe me when "I assure you it should be yours for nothing. With love to all, "Believe me dear Sir, Yours affectionately, W.H. IRELAND.

"Mr. Cole has received a letter from Mr. Talbot avowing "my Pamphlet to be true. I shall copy out the lines on "Lewis[x] as you expressed a wish to have them."

NOTE: x This refers to a very short play the subject being Louis 16th's. farewell to his family before being guillotined.

Wm.Hy. many years after, wrote of this play:

"I did write the scene of a Play in blank verse in "presence of Mr.Potter formerly of Charing Cross, the subject "being the parting scene of Louis 16th. and his Family. "The MS. was forwarded to my Father and after his death I had "the transcript of it from my original partly copied in his own "hand and partly in that of my Mother."

From Samuel's Journal:

"31st March 1797. I went o ver to Mrs.Scott's in Houghton "Street in order to see my Son and speak with him on the "matter of his Letter to me of the 28th March and of his "future situation in life. He addressed me in a very cold "unfeeling manner, neither touched his Hat nor offered his "Hand, nor did he ever express any contrition for what had "passed.x

"I told him I neither did nor ever would believe him to "be the Author of the Papers till he gave specimens of his "ability equal to what I had in my possession. He had the "audacity to say he could not write for he had no Money.

"I asked him what he had been doing for ten months past "and said that in that time I could prove he had received "more than £150. to which he said he had paid away a great "deal and asked me if his Pamphlet was so improper a publi- "cation and so ill-written why did I not give the ten pounds "that he wanted when I saw him at Mr. Wallis's just before "his publication to which I said had I made you any such offer "you would before this have told it to the World in <u>another</u>

"Pamphlet and have atated that I had tampered with you to buy
"you off from declaring to the World that you was the Author
"of the Papers.

"He then again and again asserted boldly that he was the
"Author of the whole. I then called for Proofs without which
"neither the World nor myself wouldcredit him. He said he
"cared not for the World and as for myself he was sure I never
"would believe him the Author. He said his Lines on the death
"of Lewis 16th ought to prove it. I replied, then lay them
"before the Public and let them form their judgment, for as it
"stood he was ruined and that I believe he neither could nor
"would be able to bring Proofs that would convince the Public.

"He said, impudently those are bold and hard words for any
"Man to dare to say, on which I observed I was not accustomed
"to such kind of language and withdrew downstairs.

"In the course of the above conversation I called up
"Mr. Scott to be witness to what passed, at which he was
"present.

"In the course of this interview I mentioned that Mr.Palmer
"had been with me several times and had told me that he believed
"him the Author of the whole and had proof that he was a great
"Genius and must not be lost and to confirm this, that he was
"writing a Play on the subject of Richard 1st. and that he
"would have the first Act ready in about ten Days when he hoped
"I would come to his House and hear it read. To which I agreed
"and Mr.Byng who was then present with me, requested to attend

"me to Mr. Palmer's at the reading to which he consented. All
"this my Son said was untrue declaring that all he had said to Mr. Palmer was that he intended to write
"on the subject but had not fixed when nor did he know when
"he should begin and the whole that Mr. Palmer told me was untrue."

NOTE: x Wm. Hy. had expressed his contrition in his letters to his Father. See the one dated January 3rd 1796 and some previous ones - but his Father responded only in anger.

The above interview was the last occasion on which Samuel saw his Son.

Wm. Hy. to Samuel.

"Dear Sir, Wednesday April 12th, 1797.

" I cannot well express my thanks for your kindness for
"which I trust I shall ever be thankful and believe me had
"I not really wanted the Money would not have troubled you
"for it at all.x

"If I offended you in our last interview I assure you
"it was not intentional as it cannot be reasonably supposed
"I should cultivate a friendship, but if I have erred I most
"sincerely beg your forgiveness. Believe me dear Sir yours
"ever W. H. IRELAND.

"Pray remember me to my Aunt and to Anne and Jane."

NOTE. x The money was for the Wardrobe and other items belonging to Wm. Hy.

SAMUEL'S FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

Samuel was now in great financial straits. The cost of publishing the MSS., the edition being ~~left on his hands~~ ~~which were~~ left on his hands (with the

exception of those supplied to the subscribers to the work) left him at a loss of about £400.

The slump in the sale of his Picturesque Tours, his Hogarth, &c. caused a loss of the substantial sum which they had hitherto brought in yearly. Soon after the failure of Vortigern he commenced to sell items from his collections and in May 1797 the greater part of his Hogarth collection was sold by Christie, Sharp and Harpur at their great room in Pall Mall. There were six hundred items, but the writer has not ascertained the financial result.

On April 21st 1798 a further portion of his Hogarth Collection was sold by auction by Mr.King in his great room in King Street Covent Garden, the proceeds were £67. 6. 0.

Two friends came forward to assist him with loans, Mrs. Barnard mother of his son-in-law lent him £220. Charles Alexander Crickett £320 & Mr. Cox £265.

Evidently Mr.Cox's loan was paid, but the other two were still owing at Samuel's death.

COL. GEORGE CHAPMAN GEORGE.

Col. George Chapman George, Colonel of the Corps. of Penryn (Cornwall) Volunteers first wrote to Samuel in March 1795 expressing his admiration of Samuel's'Picturesque Tours', that his own Shakspeare Collection comprised 1200 engraving and he asks Samuel for a smallportion from the lock of Shakspeare's hair, to which Samuel returned a polite refusal.

Several letters passed between them until the Colonel visited Norfolk Street, became a friend of the Irelands and an earnest believer in the MSS. as well as being a subscriber to"Miscellaneous Papers &c.". George's wife died in 1795.

After the failure of Vortigern Col. George's friendship with Samuel turned into venom.

When Wm.Hy. published his "Confessions" in 1805 the Colonel filled his copy with copious and carping notes, tinged with such malevolence that goes far to stultify them.

On Col. George's selling his library this copy fell into Wm.Hy's. hands some year or so before the death of the latter.x

Wm.Hy. commenced to write his replies to and under George's notes, but soon desisted and his daughter Anna de Burgh Ireland continued in an instance or two to carry the replies on.

The tenor of George's notes was that Samuel was the forger and used his son's name as the finder. Bernard in his Retrospection of the Stage speaks highly of Col. George, that he had secured the esteem alike of the civil and the good and that his heart was an inexhaustible spring of benevolence.

NOTE: x It is now in the possession of the writer.

The writer made several visits to Penryn to get some information about Col.George but ~~but~~ meeting with no success wrote to the Vicar of Penryn who replied:

"I have made entensive enquiries both private and

" public and can find no trace of Col. George. I am sorry.
"It is curious that about these dates (1795-1830) there lived
"here Jonathan Hornblower the inventor of the high-pressure
"Engine and can find no trace of him except the entry of his
"death. I think a flood must have swept Penryn about that
"time and destroyed all the old inhabitants."

THE SHAKSPEARE MSS. CONTROVERSY.

In June 1797 George Chalmers published "An Apology for the "Believers in the Shakspeare Papers which were exhibited in "Norfolk Street." It refuted many of the arguments of Malone, contained in his "Inquiry".

Malone advertised an Answer to the above but never published it.

George Chalmers (1742-1825) Scottish Antiquary educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh Universities became a lawyer practising in Baltimore but settled in London 1775.

In 1786 he became Chief Clerk to the Board of Trade. He wrote several biographies two of them being De Foe's and Tom Paine's. His chief work was "Caledonia, An Account of North Britain 1897-1824".

In August 1797 was published:
"An Investigation of Mr. Malone's Claim to the Character of Schola "or Critic Being an Examination of his Inquiry into the Authen- "ticity of the Shakspeare Manuscripts &c. by Samuel Ireland."

Samuel was substantially helped in this work by George Hardinge, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., Senior Justice of the South-east

Welsh circuit and by Thomas Caldecott, barrister. In May 1914 a volume of MSS. was sold at Sothebys entitled "Manuscript Annotations on the Shaksperian MSS. in Answer to E.Malone."

It comprised 200 leaves folio, the majority of the letters were from George Hardinge to Samuel Ireland.

SAMUEL'S EFFORTS TO RETRIEVE HIS REPUTATION.

Samuel to Albany Wallis:

"Dear Sir, October 1st 1797.

"I have been absent from Town for a considerable time and on "my return have had very unfavourable accounts from my pub- "lishers and booksellers on the subject of a work entitled: " 'The History and Picturesque Views on the Wye' which I "have at very heavy expense laid before the Public.

"I should not have troubled you with this Letter but from "the nature of the inconveniences I sustain, which I am in- "formed has arisen from the very injurious and illiberal "conduct of my Son relative to the Shakspeare MSS. The effect "of this conduct has been not only a loss of character but a very "heavy pecuniary loss, not only in the publication before "alluded to but in other things of the same nature, so great "as to prevent any further attempts on my part of a similar "kind by which I have for many years been most amply repaid "both as to credit and advantage.

"Thus circumstanced and after the most solemn declaration "of my entire innocence in the Business of the Papers, I refer "myself to you whose name has stood forward in the whole pro-

"ceedings and as having besides had frequent communications
"with my Son on the occasion, to beg your advice and inter-
"ference in order that I may by some means be more fully
"exculpated from any unfortunate charges brought against me by
"the Public or by the interested or malevolent part of it.

"The most sure and effectual means of doing this I conceive
"would have been for my Son, as he declares himself the Author
"of the Papers to have laid before them a practical effusion equal
"to those in my possession. This he certainly has had time and
"opportunity enough to have accomplished had he been capable and
"there is little doubt but that (as he says) he has been
"inspired on a former Day, the same inspiration may again have
"its influence, incredible as inspiration appears to us at the
"present moment.

"If he is not the Author, notwithstanding his declaration,
"why not say who is? and boldly bring forward his colleagues in
"this iniquity and let them bear the infamy of their crime and
"relieve his own Family so highly injured from the obloqy and
"disgrace they are now labouring under.

"I have no communication with the Author of this unparalleled
"injury and as you may possibly have an opportunity of conversing
"with him on these subjects you will greatly oblige me by an
"interference in order to establish Truth and to restore that
"confidence with the World I have long possessed and to which
"I am in justice still entitled but for his unjustifiable
"conduct.

"He has likewise lost that confidence with the World with whom he has to encounter.

I remain &c. "

The following appeared in the Morning Herald Oct. 20th 1797.
"Young Ireland, the soi-disant Shakspeare is said to be abandon-
"ed by the whole of his family in consequence of the flagrant
"imposition practised by him upon their credulity. "

Wm.Hy. to Samuel.
"(Came to my hand Nov.1sr.1797 (S.I.)
"Dear Sir, I was sorry to find by your Letter to Mr.Wallis
"that you have sustained a considerable pecuniary loss on your
"River Wye" which you wholly attribute to my conduct in
"bringing forward the MSS. I can only again assure you that
"I am most sincerely sorry and confess myself wholly in fault,
"but as to throwing any new light on the Papers, that lies not
"in my power. I am willing to make Oath to the whole or any
"part of my Pamphlet, but as to contradicting a single assertion
"it contains, that Sir I never can do without involving
"myself in a falsehood equally blamable with that which I first
"practised in attributing the Papers to Shakspeare. Nay,
"though affluence should be the recompense of my cimpliance,
"I would not do it. Believe me Sir that were you to live a
"thousand years you will gain no further knowledge relative to
"the Papers except what I have told in my Pamphlet.

"I have to return you many thanks for your kind offer of
"assisting me as much as lay in your power, as also for your

"advice concerning my future line of life. The Stage I have "not the smallest objection to and have even made various "enquiries concerning it, but that it is first necessary to be "received in London ere you can get an engagement elsewhere.

"My wish was and still is to quit this Kingdom. "I was in hopes of procuring some settlement on the Stage in "America, but I find it is absolutely necessary to have first "appeared in England.

"If Sir you could in the least aid me in procuring some "situation or would render me any assistance whatever I should "be extremely thankful.

"I have at this time plate in pledge for £7. which original- "ly cost £16. all of which I am in a likely way of forfeiting as "the year will expire in a fortnight's time owing to my inability "even to pay the interest, besides which I have been living "for the best part of six months on my wife's clothes, linen, "furniture &c. and to prove my assertion I can produce upwards "of thirty tickets.

"Thus Sir I lay myself open to you if you can anyway assist "me you will confer a lasting obligation. If not, I request "that you will destroy this Letter, for it is enough to know "oneself poor without enjoying either the World's facetious "pity or cool contempt.

"With kind remembrances to Mrs. Freeman, Miss Ireland &c. "believe dear Sir, yours still most affectionately, S. W. H. IRELAND.

"P.S. Mr. Scott informs me that I one Day passed you in Maiden

"Lane but took not the least notice of you, this breach of
"good manners was not I assure you intentional, had I seen you
"I should not certainly have been guilty of such a pointed
"affront.

"Nash, Dover Street opposite Hay Hill."

Wm. Hy. to Samuel.

"(Came to hand about Dec. 1st. 1797 S.I.)
"Sir, When I last wrote to you entreating your assistance
"it was not so much from a supposition that I should be at
"all benefitted by my application but merely from what was
"told me by Mr. Wm. Scott, That you was willing to render me
"any assistance in your power provided to World were not
"acquainted with the transaction.

"It was to prove the sincerity of this voluntary offer
"that alone induced me to send the Letter in question and for
"the particular and pointed attention with which it has been
"treated I shall ever feel myself most gratefully obliged.
"My ernest wish was that it should not be made public and that
"wish I am convinced both Mr. Palmer and Mr. Wyatt will vouch
"was most religiously adhered to.

"When I am again under the disagreable necessity of
"petitioning it shall be to those who have sufficient feeling
"to know that a gentle refusal is enough without the addition
"of making the affair public as well as treating it with silent
"contempt.

"Though I have not as yet been honoured with the situation "of Mr. Scott's journeyman at one shilling and sixpence per Day, "yet I am happy to find myself so rapidly advancing to preferment.

"I am astonished to find by report that though Mrs. Ireland "is lawfully my wife and has for sixteen months past conducted "herself in the most irreproachable manner, that calumny has not "spared her but branded her with the title of my Mistress. If "Sir you chance to hear these reports, I would thank you to contra-"dict them, for though they affect me or my wife but little, "yet they tend to give me a strong assurance that I have some "enemies who endeavour still to injure me in the World's esteem.

"Some eight weeks[x] ago I met you by appointment at Mr.Scott's "for the purpose of finally adjusting our account when we parted "without once entering on the Business.

"If you would be kind enough to send me as soon as possible "an account of what I am indebted to you on our exchange and other "transactions I should feel myself obliged as it would not only "acquaint me with the true state of our account, but free me from "the disagreable thought of being perhaps two or three hundred "pounds in your debt.

I am Sir &c. W.H. IRELAND. "

NOTE: x This meeting took place on the 31st March, 1797. Wm.Hy. has written 'weeks' in mistake for 'months'.

THE CARICATURE AND LIBEL.

In the Gents. Mag. for Nov.1797, the malicious George Steevens (Shakspeare Commentator) inserted the following:

"The Pseudo Shakspeare. Nov.7:

" 'Upon his brow shame is ashamed to sit.'
Romeo & Juliet.Act.3.Scene 2.

" Your readers and particularly those who subscribed to the "authenticity of the Norfolk Street Shakspeare cannot fail of "gratification when they hear that a striking likeness of the "modest editor of that celebrated work has been, or will speedily "be published by Mr. Gillray to whom the admirers of correct "drawing and picturesque design have been so often indebted "for a very high degree of entertainment.

"Presaging (as it seems) a future and glorious notoriety "the editor aforesaid had long ago prepared an etching from his "own portrait.

"As it exhibits however a set of features rather too "juvenile and attractive a more recent and faithful copy from "its original has become a desideration among gentlemen who wish "for an octavo frontispiece to their collection of the pamphlets "written in consequence of the Shakesperian forgery.

"The earliest and largest of the two heads already mentioned "being improperly classed by Mr. Granger's successor, Mr. Bromley " Mr. Gillray has seized the opportunity of pointing out, that "instead of Class VII both the plates should be arranged under "Class X.

"Let me now, Mr.Urban conclude by characterising this "portrait from the words of Maxworm in the Comedy of the Hypocrit
e,

"who clapping his hand on the shoulder of the detested Cantwell,
"cries out 'This good man's ashamed of nothing.'
"Two engravings on the subject of the Pseudo-Shakspeare made their
"appearance above a year ago. The first entitled 'The Gold Mines
"of Ireland' by Mr.Nixon; the second 'The Ghost of Shakespeare
"Appearing to his Detractors', by Mr. S. Harding. Both these were
"published by Mr. Richardson, printseller in the Strand."
The libelous portrait, or caricature, referred to in Steeven's
article above, was published by H. Humphrey No.27, St.James's
Street. London on the 1st December 1797.

Printed at the top of the caricature was

"NOTORIOUS CHARACTERS NO.1.

"Mr.Bromley in his Catologue &c.p.390 has erroneously put this
"portrait into his Seventh Class. It ought to have appeared in
"the Tenth, see the Contents of it p. 449.

'Such cursed assurance
'Is past all endurance.' Maid of the Mill.

Under the portrait occurs:

"Inscription under a Picture of the Editor of Shakespeare's Manu-
"scripts 1796. by the Revd. William Mason, Author of Elfrida and
"Caractacus.

" Four Forgers born in one prolific age,
" Much critical acumen did engage.
" The First was soon by doughty Douglas scar'd
" Tho' Johnson would have screen'd him had he dar'd.[x]
" The next had all the cunning of a Scott, [*]
" The Third invention, genius, nay what not,[e]
" Fraud, now exhausted, only could dispense
" To her Fourth Son, their threefold impudence.

" x Lauder. * Macpherson. e Chatterton.

The above verse is a parody on Dryden's epigram on Homer, Virgil

and Milton. Bromley's tenth class is headed "Convicts and persons otherwise remarkable."

Samuel much hurt and distressed at this dastardly attack on his integrity, brought an action for libel against George Steevens and others.

Thos. Erskine, once an ardent believer in the MSS. when consulted gave his opinion that Ireland's case was perfectly absurd and inadmissible, but notwithstanding he was prepared to conduct the case. Counsel W. Tidd's opinion was that it was a gross libel, that he understood that it was Ireland's sole object in the action to clear his character, but it might be difficult to prove his innocence as his only witness would be his Son who would not be thought a credible witness. If however Ireland proceed by Indictment the truth of the libel would be no excuse but success on these lines, Tidd said, would not be in accordance with Ireland's wishes.

However Samuel persisted in the action until at the end of 1798 as his last illness became acute and prevented him from appearing in Court he was obliged to discontinue the action.

George Steevens also was on his last legs and he died five months before Samuel.

George Steevens (1736-1800) a director of the Hon. East India Co. and Shaksperian Commentator. Isaac D'Israeli writes of him "If we possessed the secret history of the literary life of George "Steevens it would display an unparalleled series of arch-"deception and malicious ingenuity.

"Steevens is a creature spotted over with literary forgeries
"and adulterations.

"There was a darkness in his character. In the playfulness of
"of his inventions there was usually a turn of personal malignity,
"and the real object was not so much to raise a laugh as to grin
"horribly a ghastly smile on the individual. It is more than
"rumoured that he carried his ingenious malignity into the
"privacies of domestic life.

"The late Mr. Boswell told me that Steevens frequently wrote
"on Shakspeare purposely to mislead or entrap Malone.
"Once he presented the Commentators with a (fictitious) portrait
"of Shakspeare. Steevens usually assumed a nom de guerre of
" 'Collins' and sometimes 'Amner' whenever he explored into a 'thous-
" and notable secrets' with which he had polluted the pages of
" Shakspeare.

"His marvellous narrative of the Upas-tree of Java he stated
"to be from a Dutch traveller which Darwin adopted, was another
"forgery.

"Steevens gave Dr. Berkenhout a copy of a (fictitious) letter
"signed by Geo. Peele giving an account of a merry meeting at the
"Globe wherein Shakspeare, Ben Jonson and Ned Alleyne are made to
"perform their respective parts - When Authority for this letter
"was requested Steevens added at the bottom of the copy
" 'Whence I copied this letter I do not recollect.'

There was his forgery concerning a supposed romantic episode
in Milton's life, there was his elaborate trap for the Antiquary

Gough, having a stone prepared with Hardyknute's named in Saxon letters, and his drinking-horn carved upon it, placing it in a broker's shop which Gough had to pass. Gough purchased the stone and published an engraving of it in "Archaeologia". This trick was a retaliation for Gough's exposure of Steevens's attempt to pass off a piece of painted glass as a portrait of an early king.

In early life Steevens was fond of having his portrait painted. In later life he not only refused to sit but tried to destroy all his previous portraits.

James Sayer made an etching of him which Steevens discovering threatened to 'cane the fellow' a threat with a-raised arm and a clenched fist, which was his usual attitude to all who offended him.

He had a morbid fear of death and on the day of his decease he came into his kitchen where the gardener, 'Sivan' and his wife were at dinner, and defied death in terrific language.

His effigy contemplating Shakspeare's bust, by Flaxman is in the East India Co's. chapel at Poplar.

He was the son of Admiral Steevens and he married the sister of Kemble & Mrs.Siddons and they not approving of the way Steevens treated her, earned his hate.

Macauley spoke of Steevens as "The Asp". and he was hated by Garrick and Sir Joshua Reynolds.

The D.N.B. says George Steevens died unmarried perhaps he

was separated from his wife or was possibly a widower.
He had no wife with him at his Hampstead home.

In 1798 Silvester Harding drew Wm.Hy's. portrait and published an etching from it. The lettering beneath this portrait is:
"Drawn from the Life and Etched by Silvester Harding 1798.
" W. H. IRELAND AE.t 21. "
The age given on this portrait is incorrect Wm.Hy. was 23 on the 2nd August 1798.
As before stated, Wm. Hy's. confused dated and his age except in the Authentic Account, which is fairly accurate in that respect.

Wm. Hy. Becomes a Freemason.

On the 28th March 1798 Wm.Hy. took his first and second degree of Free Masonry at the Lodge of Regularity No.117. and on the 25th April he took his third degree.
Wm. Hy. attended the Lodge on the following dates:
23rd May, 28th Nov., 26th Dec., 1798.
22nd May, 23rd Oct., 1799.
26th March, 23rd April, 22nd Oct, 22nd Nov., 24th Dec.,1800.
28th October 1801.
Wm.Earle Junr.(Son of the Soho Bookseller) and Hemet who afterwards joined young Earle as a partner were Members of this Lodge.

WM. HY'S. CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Wm. Hy. to Samuel.

"Dr. Sir, 1798.

" You will doubtless be astonished at receiving a Letter "from me but believe me when I assure you I should not have "wrote but under a firm belief that you would if it lay in your "power render me some assistance in my present undertaking.

"You have heard of the effort I have just made of "getting into Business. I have purchased about 1200 volumes "for a Circulating Library part of which I have paid for and "from the situation I have chosen I have no doubt of success. "I shall likewise sell Books and Prints of both of which "articles I have attained some knowledge. The Person with "whom I have contracted for the Novels would willingly take a "few of your Works in payment. If therefore you could render "me such a service believe me, Sir I shall regard it as a "Debt and should success crown my wishes will faithfully pay "you. Should my hopes prove too sanguine I can but confessing "obligation to you and wish it had proved otherwise.

"The Works which I should want would be two each of the "Hogarth, Medway, Severn, Avon and Holland of which you have "doubtless some lying by you. They would amount to sufficient "with what I have already paid to cancel my debt within a few "pounds which would greatly ease my mind as well as Mrs. "Ireland's to whose friends I am already much indebted. If "you have at present any old portraits which you would wish

"to turn to good account, I think I could put them into a channel "for you, or should you wish to bring them in as illustrations "to any admired and popular Work which certainly yields much prof- "it, I would arrange and mount them in the best manner and by that "means repay your kindness in part with my own labour.

"Mr. Thompson, the Member, Mr.James Lake and other Gentlemen "can make you acquainted with my knowledge in illustrating Books. "If therefore you will weigh this in your mind and return me a "speedy answer you will much oblige.

Yours still affectionately,

W. H. IRELAND.

"Pray remember me to Mrs. Freeman and my Sisters. My abode is "No.1. Prince's Place near Kennington Cross, Lambeth."

On the outside of the wrapper of the above letter is written in another hand 'Talbot, Tarleton Street, Liverpool.'

This letter contains the last mention which the writer has been able to discover of Wm. Hy's. first wife.

It also appears to be the last letter Samuel received from his Son.

What reply Samuel made to this letter does not appear.

NOTE. x Wm. Hy. was evidently not aware that the 'Severn' had not been published owing to the slump in Samuel's works.

WM. HY'S. 'THE ABBESS'.

In May 1799 Wm. Hy. published "The Abbess - A Romance by W.H.Ireland, The Avowed Author of the Shakspeare Papers &c.&c." in four volumes, Printed for Earle and Hemit No.47, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly.

It will be remembered that both Earle Junr. and Hemit were brother Freemasons of Wm.Hy. of the same Lodge. It is evident that young Earle and Hemit had entered into a partnership and started at a different address to that of the elder Earle of Soho. This Wm. Earle Junr. was the author of "Sheridan and his Times by an Octogenarian" of which Sichel says in his "Sheridan" "is a journalist book of loose gossip "but in many particulars more accurate than has hitherto been "supposed."

The work is dedicated to John Frank Newton once a Member of the Shakspeare Committee and a friend of Shelley.

The Prologue to this work has the following lines:

" 'Hear me, O Youth' she[x] cries; my counsels keep;
" 'Or better hadst thou perish'd in the deep.
" 'No longer tread that dang'rous path for fame;
" 'Never again assume another's name:
" 'As your works merit, let them stand or fall,
" 'Be either pitied or admir's by all,
" 'Critics excepted, they whose envious spleen
" 'Would crush the plant, and let it die unseen:
" 'Their praise or friendship you can never gain:
" 'They are the offspring of th'invet'rate Cain;
" 'Nor would they spare a brother in their ire,
" 'For persecution is their lov'd desire.'

This romance is one of the Gothic novels, stilted and unnatural, in after years the author was somewhat ashamed

of it. It was reprinted in London in three volumes in 1834. In 1814 it was translated into French and published in Paris. This French version was reprinted in 1822. It was also reprinted in the U.S.A. and the name of Jefferson, the President as well as other well-known American names are among the list of subscribers.

NOTE. x A British female.

VORTIGERN AND HY. 2ND. PUBLISHED.

In 1799 Samuel published both Vortigern and Henry 2nd. in one volume.

In his Preface, Samuel states that he 'cannot believe that the 'great part of the Mass of the Papers are the fabrications of 'any individual or set of men of the present day.'

In Wm. Hy's. copy of the above work he has written before 1812 the following note:

'This Drama which stood the ordeal of the Public and created 'so much interest was written when my mind became a prey to 'the multifarious doubts and fears which my then situation 'gave rise to. If I do possess anything like poetic fire '(which I much doubt) Mr. Sheridan's opinion of this production 'was perhaps the most correct, vide:- My note on the subject in 'the Red Book, for introduction in any future publication on 'the subject of the MSS. which I may be prompted to commit to 'the Press.

' W. H. I.'

THE SHAKSPEARE HUNT.

The celebrity acquired by the 'Morning Herald' from the publication of Sir Bate Dudley's and his Lady's 'Passages 'Selected by Distinguished Personages on the Great Literary 'Trial of Vortigern' &c. ~~that~~ prompted Peter Stewart, then proprietor of the 'Oracle' to employ Wm.Hy. to write for his newspaper for which among other contributions was 'The Shakspeare Hunt' which appeared from August 15th to November 11th 1799 and 'The Shakspeare Closet' which followed.

Extracts from 'The Shakspeare Hunt' :

" Hard by the Bank of Silvery Thames, where once
" A stately Palace of the Norfolk's stood,
" Enacted was my Theme's reality.
" Long was the Mansion fam'd for its contents.
" The Walls with rarest works of art were grac'd;
" Each Chamber boasted some antiquity,
" Vouch'd genuine by Sages of experience,
" Yet one in beauty far excelled the rest.
" A study amply deck'd with choicest Works
" Of British Authors fam'd, there might be seen
" Of Chaucer, Gower, and St. Edmund's Monk
" Of Spencer, Shakspeare, and a hundred more
" Editions rare, 'Twas there you might behold
" The wrought apparel of renowned Sydney,
" The bead-strung Tassels of the martyr'd Charles,
" And blood-stain'd Cromwell's Coat, The sculpter'd Chair
" Where Shakspeare oft have sat, while on his Knee,
" With glowing Cheek upon his Heart reclin'd,
" The lovely Anna heard his talk of Love.
" There your eye would gaze on Casements lofty
" Whose Gothic forms were richly star'd with Glass
" Of varied dyes diffusing wide around
" The Rainbow's Tints, a gleam monastical.
" Besides its Lord+ within this Mansion dwelt
" Two maids, his daughters, and a Matron sage;
" The Soul of one to Music was allied x
" The Pencil grac'd the second's Hand, ⊖ the third=
" Claim'd kindred with the fire-brained God whose thought
" In tripping measures flow. Yet one there was

" Beneath this Roof, of whom I most would speak,
" The last-born of this Family. A youth++
" Of whom Report have spread a thousand Tales
" Most to dispraise, Few to commend his Name.
" In early Days, the converse of his Sire
" Was wont to please his Fancy. With delight
" He listen'd to the Lays of ancient Times;
" Read o'er and o'er old Legendry Tales,
" And Ballads that recorded val'rous deeds
" Of England's Heroes bold. At length the fate
" Of hapless Chatterton assail'd his Ear;
" Oft he ponder'd o'er the unhappy Record,
" Yet would have gladly shar'd his luckless end
" To be the Partner of his Fame renoun'd.
" This time elapsed, till the revolving Years
" Had eighteen Summers told. 'Twas then the Youth,
" With Vanity inspir'd first dar'd assay
" His lofty purpose. Like the unthinking Boy
" Whose Hand untutor'd wou'd the rein assume
" Oh Phoebus' mettled Coursers. So he strove
" To drive the Chariot of our English Sun.
" And bear his Godlike Name. Th'attempt was bold;
" But like Appollo's Sun, he aim'd too high,
" And from the lofty seat was headlong hurled
" By thunders launch'd from direful Critic's Hand.
" But hold! Now to rehearse the vary'd Themes
" His Brain essay'd. Humbly at first he strove
" A signature to pen. The Cheat prevailed;
" For most who saw the Fiction credited,
" Fame's Trump there widely spread that wond'rous Tale:
" 'Twas soon the public Converse; naught was heard
" But Shakspeare's Name rever'd. Thus accomplish'd
"The ~~printed~~ purpose, his procreant Brain
" Attempted next the style to imitate.
" When the religious Tenets of our Bard
" In meekest Strains appear'd. This was received
" And by the World admir'd, Our Shakspeare's Note
" And the Receipt by Heminge penn'd came next
" To strike with wonder: For Bills of Promise
" A custom had been deem'd of modern date:
" Yet this was overlook'd, so prone is Man
" To credit wonders which he'd fain believe.
" A late traditionary next was vouch'd,
" The whimsical Conceit to Cowley sent
" The Letter of Elizabeth renoun'd.
" And various matters of less import, each
" At seperate times, And not in Mass produced
" Were genuine esteem'd. The alter'd Lear;
" The silken-twisted Lock to Anna sent,
" Relic inestimable struck wonder
" In the multitude. Some indeed there were
" At first Believers, who at sight of this

" Shrank back in doubt. Still unapalled the Youth
" Boldly dar'd adventure. And Vortigern
" At length appear'd, But more of this anon.
" Countless Receipts, and after lapse of time,
" The Annals of our Second Henry fam'd
" And peerless Rosamund, still multiplied
" Th'advent'rous Fabrication.
" Of this enough, 'Tis fit I now rehearse
" Th'Opinions vary'd of the numberless
" Who saw the Fiction. The Mansions open,
" When straight appears the Master of the whole,
" Who rises, and with free and courteous mien,
" Each Stranger greets, Then most eloquently
" The forged Tale relates; after the which,
" Forth from the massive Chest his Treasure draws
" And offers it to public view."

NOTES: + Samuel Ireland. x Anna Maria Ireland.
e Jane Ireland. = Mrs. Freeman. xx William Henry Ireland.

Here followed in verse descriptions of the following persons who viewed the MSS., their bearing and what passed.

Lord Mulgrave.	Col. C. Phipps.
J. P. Kemble.	Sir Frederick Eden.
Dr. Samuel Parr.	Dr. Joseph Warton.
Mr. & Mrs. Colman.	Sir John Lade.
Thomas Onslow.	

THE SHAKSPEARE CLOSET.

Extracts from the Shakspeare Closet The Confessions of Masterre Samuelle William Henerye Ireland.

" My Father I have said was a curious Man he had a taste "for painted glass, and curious Prints and old Pictures; and "valuable Manuscripts and old Books. His Closet therefore "was curious. You approached it by an ante-room of genuine "Hogarths, and when the mind has once taken an antiquarian bent " 'it is yielding,' myfriend Talbot tells me, 'as a good

"Toledo, it may bend hilt to point in the circumference
"of a peck.
"In my Pamphlet I have mentioned the many circumstances con-
"ducing to my forgeries. If my Father had not been a Weaver,
"I had never unravelled the old Tapestry to tie up the MSS.
"If I had not been a Clerk to a Lawyer, I had never learned
"cramp hand nor forged the deed of gift.
"If I had not known the Bookbinder's Marbler, I should not
"have found foxy ink.
"If my Father had not been a Man of Taste, I could never
"have imposed upon him. I must pay the tribute of filial
"admiration. Never was there a Wonder with a better Showman.
"After the solemn expectationof an hour in an outer Apartment,
"each Man 'gnawing me his lanky fingers,' with the tremours
"of anxious delight, the Showman himself appeared, his
"countenance bright with triumph, sparkling with joy, and
"even the Kitten purring applause upon the Hearth, among
"the Lares of the House, where Shakspeare's remains were
"sheltered.

"The Showman usually prefaced his remarks by a cautious
"inquiry of the name of the newly-found Proselyte, a step
"he had been compelled to take by the unjust and ungentlemanly
"conduct of the Commentators. They had, it appeared, unseed
"refused to believe in the new Shakspeare. They had set
"at work every engine to vilify his Immortal Treasures, and
"injure his property, and Mr.Malone had gone so far as to
"desire to try their authenticity in another house.

"It was for this reason that he had resolved to afford
"every other Man of Science and Literature an opportunity
"to behold the divine Relics, except the said Mr. Malone,
"but this is not all. That Gentleman it appears had a head
"brought from the Stratford Monument en masque (as I used to say
"in France) which he refused to show once to the Possessor of the
"Bard's Papers, a refusal he was not known to have made when
"solicited by any other Gentleman.

"For Mr. Steevens a little more kindness was felt.
" 'He was only mischevious and were he to call upon me' the
"Showman used to add 'I do not know that I should refuse him
" 'the sight of what must convert his editions into waste paper,
" 'when, as shortly I may do, I publish a genuine Shakspeare
" 'cleared from all the Corruptions, Interpolations, and
" 'Obsenities with which the Commentators have suffered him
" 'to remain disfigured, then you will see that his Muse was
" 'as chaste as it was sublime; that he was the finished
" 'Gentleman as well as the inspired Poet of the age to whom
" 'Monarchs did not disdain to write and with whom Nobles
" 'did not refuse to associate.'

"I used to perceive here that my Father got great ease
" as he proceeded and made astonishing impression upon his
" Visitors. I sometimes sauntered into the Closet, received
" the compliments of the Curious as the finder, displayed my
" Ring to sanction the story of the wealthy Friend who had
" bestowed them upon me, and then I retired, as I said, to take

"my Morning Ride in Hyde Park with the Gentleman in the
"Clouds of Six Thousand Pounds a Year!!!
"I have described my Showman accurately. He used to exhibit
"my Works in the following style. 'Now then, Sir,' he would
"say, 'You shall see the artless fancy of our Bard exhibited
"'in genuine love-song. Here are some Verses to his Warwick-
"'shire maid, the lovely Hatherrwaye.' He took down immediately
"a morocco Portfolio elegantly gilt and lettered 'Shakspeare
" MSS.' between the Royal Paper of which lay my fly-leaved
"and fly-bitten Relics. He presented the tender Fragment
"to the Inspector and with a huge burning-glass read aloud
"the inspired Song of the Swan of Avonne.

"I declare to Heaven I have listened week after week
"at the Door of this Closet to the language of Wigs-Cues
"(I believe it should be Queues) and Crops (I am myself a
"Crop) and I never heard any expressions of less warmth than,
"Divine! exquisite, enchanting, pure, fascinating, overpower-
"ing, unequalled, indisputable.

"The Lords and Ladies it is true had no great vocabulary
"of exclamation, they said that it was 'beautiful' an ex-
"pression they apply equally to a Mountain and a Cataract,
"or a love-locket and a Lap-dog.

"I have quoted the rhapsodies of Dr. Warton. They warmed
"the very'heart of heart' but I have not told the Public of
"my legal testimonies. One morning I had come from Chambers
"having just finished the democratic speech of the Senator

"in King Vortigernne when I heard that the great Lawyer, Mr.
"Erskine was in the Closet, I went in after a short time to
"observe his manner. The enthusiasm with which he catches
"at his object convinced me he would become a Proselyte.
"He said, in a tremulous tone his eyes glistening with
"graceful sensibility 'to deny these proofs is attempting
"'to blot the Sun out of Heaven.' At the Bar he would
"have said more, but it is the well-known practise of this
"Pleader never to travel out of Records, in other words,
"to venture out of his depth, as soon as he had said this
"much therefore, he grew extremely ill and sat down in the
"Courting Chair. My Showman instantly rose and with his
"usual loquacity ran over his common-place against the
"Commentators. 'Infatuated scribbler! what will they say
"'when I shall prove that our Immortal Man never wrote a
"'line of Troilus and Cressida, that he has left it under
"'his hand, it was the worst play he ever read! When I
"'shall show them the very Velvet Suit in which he played
"'before the Queen who loved him, his Sword of Ceremony, the
"'Ring with the Saxon letters W.S. and a whole length Portray'
"' (his word) 'of the Bard with his left hand upon the Hilt
"'of his Weapon and the right reposing on a Table with all
"'the sweet majesty of his dignifide and venerable contenance.'
"The Pleader rose and striking a leaf of the MSS. with a
"vehemence which made my Showman tremble, he remarked upon
"the whole Exhibition in these words:

" 'I might assume to myself as much knowledge of this subject
" 'as any Man, I can repeat many whole Plays of Shakspeare by
" 'heart I use them as I do the Statutes and as often, yet this
" 'I take upon me to affirm, that the Man who says these Leases,
" 'that Wax, and this Court-hand are not genuine is a Legal
" 'heretic.' "

THE SHAKSPEARE MSS. CONTROVERSY.

In 1799 George Chalmers published:
"A Supplemental Apology for the Believers in the Shakspeare
"Papers being a Reply to Mr. Malone's Answer which was early
"announced but never published, with a Dedication to George
"Steevens Esq. F.R.S., S.A., and a Postscript to T.J.Mathias."
The Dedication is a strong attack on Steevens as the Postscript is on Mathias.

Mr.Malone never published his Answer. In 1800 Geo. Chalmers published "An Appendix to the Supplemental Apology for
"the Believers in the Supposed Shakspeare Papers Being the
"Documents for the Opinion that Hugh McAuley Boyd wrote Junius's
"Letters."
This work, notwithstanding its title has no bearing on the Shakspeare MSS.

In September 1799 there appeared in the 'Morning Chronicle' a series of articles entitled 'Chalmeriana', these were republished in pamphlet form and entitled:
"Chalmeriana or a Collection of Papers Literary and Political
"Entitled Letters, Verses &c. Occasioned by Reading a late
"heavy Supplemental Apology for the Believers in the Shakspeare

"Papers by George Chalmers Esq. Arranged and published by "Mr.Owen Junior of Paper Buildings, Inner Temple, assisted by "his Friend and Clerk Mr.Jasper Hargrave. Reprinted from the " 'Morning Chronicle' in which they first appeared." London 1800.

"The Chalmeriana" was written by George Hardinge. The Editor, the Bookseller and the Critic which form No's. 11 and 12 of Chalmeriana were by Thos. James Mathias.

George Hardinge, M.A.Camb., F.S.A.,F.R.S., Author Barrister of the Middle Temple 1769, Solicitor General 1782, Attorney General to Queen Charlotte 1794, Senior Justice of Bucan, Glamorgan and Radnor 1787-1816, Counsel for the East India Co. against Fox's India Bill 1783, Tory M.P. for Old Sarum 1784-1807, Friend of Horace Walpole. He wrote an Impeachment of Hastings 1791, 'The Essence of Malone' 1801, 'Rowley and Chatterton in the Shades' 1782.

THOMAS JAMES MATHIAS.

Thos. James Mathias published anonymously 'The Pursuits of Literature, a Satirical Poem in Four Dialogues' 1796. It was republished several times with copious additions.and contained many references to the Ireland's and the fabricated MSS. mostly hostile in character.

It took the town by storm and caused great indignation,for two years the attempts to find the Author were unsuccessful, but on the 1st May 1798 George Steevens published in the St.James's Chronicle the following verses:

THOMAS JAMES MATHIAS.

Hic niger est.

'With learned jargon and conceit,
With tongue as prompt to lie as
The veriest mountebank and cheat,
Steps forth the black xxxxxxx.

At first the world was all astounded,
Some said it was Elias;
But when the riddle was expounded
'Twas little black xxxxxxx.

Through learned shoals of garbled Greek
We trace his favourite bias
But when the malice comes to speak,
We recognise xxxxxxx.

What strutting Bantam, weak but proud
E'er held his head so high as
This piping idol of the crowd,
The prancing pert xxxxxxx.

Oh! were this scribbler for a time
Struck dumb like Zacharias,
Who could regret the spiteful rhyme
Of little black xxxxxxx.

Small was his statue who in fight
O'erthrew the great Darius;
But small in genius as in height
Is little black xxxxxxx.

Say, could'st thou gain the butt of sack
And salary that Pye[x] has,
Would it not cheer thy visage black,
Thou envious rogue xxxxxxx.

When next accused deny it not!
Do think of Ananias!
Remember how he went to pot,
As thou may'st friend xxxxxxx. '

However, Mathias still denied the authorship until about 1800. He was treasurer of the household to Queen Charlotte The following is believed to have been written by Grattan:

note X Hy. Jas. Pye Poet Laureate

'Tis well, Pursuits of Literature!
But who and what is the Pursuer?
    A Jesuit cursing Popery;
    A railer preaching Charity;
A reptile nameless and unknown,
Sprung from the slime of Warburton;
Whose mingled learning, pride and blundering
Make wise men stare, and set fools wondering.

DEATH OF SAMUEL IRELAND.

In 1799 Samuel's disease became acute. Dr.Latham who attended him has left the following account in his work on Diabetes published in 1811:

"A patient, the father of a person well-known a few years ago "as having practised the most ingenius deception upon the "literary public by a pretended discovery of MSS.

"A strict abstinence from vegetable diet did as much as I believe "was possible in his worn and emaciated constitution, but his "spirits were gone and his heart broken; for notwithstanding "the world did not give him credit for his assertions respecting "his concurrence or even connivance at his son's literary fraud; "yet I have the strongest testimony (and in justice to his "memory I think myself here called upon, since I have the "opportunity to record it as his death-bed declaration) that he "was totally ignorant of the deceit; and was equally a believer "in the authenticity of the MSS. as those which were even the "most credulous."

Samuel Ireland died 14th June 1800, 56 years of age. The writer has an original pen and ink portrait of Samuel Ireland in his last illness drawn by his daughter Jane.

Jane Ireland to the Hon. Mrs. Byng.

"I thank you kindly for your enquiries after my Dear Father "whose sufferings are indeed more than can be expressed. He "now has taken to his bed, and is in a perfectly helpless state.

"Indeed it would be wicked on my part did I wish the existence

"of a beloved and tender Parent (in his present melancholly
"state) but should it please that Providence who judges all
"things wisely, to restore him again to his unhappy family they
"will indeed have reason to return their most grateful thanks
"for his recovery. Should it be otherwise they must (tho'
"difficult the task) reconcile themselves to the idea that
"whatever is, is right.

"Mrs. Freeman and my sister are well and thank you for
"your remembrances.

"I wish much to see you but that pleasure is at present
"denied me.

"Adieu my Dear Madam and believe me
" your truly obliged J.I. Norfolk Street.
" Our kind regards to Mr. Byng."

Jane Ireland to the Hon. Mrs. Byng.

"My dearest Madam, I return you many thanks for your kind
"attention and inquiries on the present melancholly occasion
" and beg to assure you it would have afforded me the greatest
"satisfaction could I have summoned resolution to have seen
"you yesterday, but my spirits were too much depressed and I
"found it <u>impossible</u>. The Death of my ever to be lamented Fa-
"ther has indeed been a severe stroke, but the <u>reflection</u> ~~that~~
"he now enjoys those blessings (Peace and Tranquility to
"which his Mind was a stranger when living) ought to reconcile
"me to the separation awful as it is!!

"You will pardon my not dwelling on the painful and distressing "subject as it adds only to my present uneasiness and brings "to mind a thousand circumstances that I wish buried in "oblivion.

"When you return to Sloane Street I flatter myself, you "will keep me in remembrance as I trust I shall never give you "reason to alter the favourable sentiments you have been "pleased to entertain of me, or by my future conduct forfeit "what I most covet (your countenance and friendship).

"To Mr. Byng I request you will mention me in the most "respectful and kind manner, adding (that as my dear departed "Father considered him as one of his best and kindest friends) "I shall ever feel for him the greatest degree of esteem. "My Aunt unites her thanks with mine for your, and Mr. Byng's "kindness and attention and hope e'er long personally to ex- "press her sentiments. I remain Dear Madam your truly "obliged and unhappy. J. IRELAND.

"Norfolk Street, Sunday June 15th 1800.

"To the Hon. Mrs. Byng, Sloane Street, Knightsbridge."

Samuel's Will made the 2[illegible]th May 1800 appoints Mrs. Freeman jointly with his son-in-law, Robert Markland Barnard Executors. Mrs. Freeman to have all his household furniture and the leasehold of 8, Norfolk Street and £200. To Wm. Hy. he leaves his repeating watch with its seals and the words 'I hereby freely and 'sincerely forgive my said Son for having made me the innocent 'agent of mischief and imposition and do give unto him twenty 'pounds for mourning.'

To Anne Maria Barnard £100 and to Jane £300 and to Robert Markland Barnard £50.

The difference between the two amounts left to his daughters are he says 'owing to their different situations and not in the 'smallest degree from any priority of affection. '

The witnesses were G. Potter and Ann Roberts.

The Obituary notice of Samuel appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine for Sept. 1800. It was not only untrue in some particulars but also tinged with venom.

It was written by the editor John Nichols.
Nichols had long been subservient to George Steevens whose malice peeps out in several editorial paragraphs not only on Ireland but on others. Nichols allowed Steevens's anonymous letter containing the Gillray libel to be inserted in his Magazine and was hand in glove with Steevens's efforts to brand one or two of Samuel's reproduction of Hogarth's drawings as concocted.
Evidently Nichols felt no gratitude for the help he had solicited from Samuel and which Samuel gave gratuitiously in the second edition of Nicholl's Biographical Anecdotes of Hogarth in 1782.
The writer has a volume containing the first edition in duplicate and the printed draft of the 2nd. edition in duplicate with Samuel's corrections and additions in his handwriting & Nichols original letter to Samuel on the subject. This volume was one of the few books saved from the fire in Red Lion Passage in Fleet Street in 1808.

Obituary - Gents. Mag. 1800 279

"At his house im Norfolk Street, Strand Samuel Ireland Esq.
"author of a number of elegant and esteemed works are parti-
"cularly known to the world as the possessor of the forged MSS.
"ascribed to Shakspeare.
"He was originally a mechanick in Spitalfields but taking ad-
"vantage of the prosperity of the age, commenced speculation
"in books, prints and drawings.
"He had some skill in drawing and engraving, and with the ex-
"perience he had acquired of the public taste sought to turn it
"to account by combining it with description under the name of
" 'Travels'.
"With this view he published in 1790 'A Picturesque Tour Through
"Holland &c. made in the Autumn of 1789. Encouraged by the
"success of this attempt he produced in 1792 'Picturesque Views
"on the Thames and in 1793 Picturesque Views on the Medway.'
"These works were illustrated with engravings in aqua-tinta which
"are not destitute of merit and which were much admired.
"In 1794 Mr. Ireland published a very useful and ingenious
"work under the title of 'Graphic Illustrations of Hogarth' and
"it was a very singular coincidence that about the same time Mr.
"John Ireland also a mechanick but in no wise related or con-
"nected, published a book on the same subject called 'Hogarth
" Illustrated'.
"The next transaction in which Mr. Samuel Ireland solicited
"the attention of the publick was the disgraceful forgery
"of the Shakspeare Papers in 1796. In that year after an

"ostentatious display of the supposed treasure at his house
"in Norfolk Street, Mr.I. published in a four guinea volume
" 'Miscellaneous Papers & Legal Instruments under the Hand
"& Seal of Wm. Shakspeare' etc.

"The circumstances of the audacious attempt on the
"publick confidence are too public and too recent to require
"recapitulation. It was averred both by father and son that
"the imposition originated with and was entirely conducted
"by the young man without the privity or participation of
"his parent; but this fact many strong circumstances lead
"us to doubt: the complicity appears obvious and it even
"seems that some part of the forgery could not have been
"conducted by the son alone. The father seems also to have
"felt the indignation of a dissapointed speculatist, which
"he vented in two angry pamphlets against Mr. Malone, the
"first detector of the imposture. His last publication
"which is very recent is 'Picturesque View with an Historical
"Account of the Inns of Court in London & Westminster price
"2 guineas or in 4to. 4 guineas, which has appeared since his
"decease, Mr.I. having died on the day he had sent the last
"sheet of it to the press.

"Mr. Ireland published also Picturesque Views of the Severn[x]
"and Warwickshire Avon where he first acquired an itch after
"Shakspeare MSS. He navigated down this poetic and en-
"chanting stream attended by a very modest and well-informed
"man, Mr. John Jordan[o] who is by trade a wheelwright and

"possesses considerable knowledge in history and antiquity "and is also no mean poet as may be seen by his 'Welcomb "Hill', a Poem published in London 1777. 4to. Having "a retentive memory his knowledge of parochial antiquity "all around him is wonderful. It was Mr.Jordan who gave "Mr. Ireland his first information on which he created his "visionary falsehoods."

NOTE. x Picturesque Views of the Warwickshire Avon only, the Severn was not published till many years after his death.

NOTE. o Jordan did not attend him other than round Stratford and its neighbourhood.

Such a malicious obituary notice as this caused the Hon. John Byng who knew the actual facts, to be filled with anger and indignation and to write a draft reply, this he toned down somewhat probably fearing Nichols would not print it as it stood, and sent it to the Gents. Mag. where in the Supplement Dec. 1800 it appeared as follows:-

"IRELAND MISREPRESENTED.

"Mr.Unban, Dec. 17.

"Having read in your Obituary p.901 a seemingly impartial "account of the late Samuel Ireland esq. I have no doubt but "you will permit me to rescue the memory of an unfortunate man "from the statements of some malignant critic and to lay his "character smoothly in the grave, however scarred by the pen "of hatred, malice and uncharitableness.

"Attacked and massacred like the Swiss guards in August "1792, Mr.I's. fame has been exposed in the highway for the

"abuse and detraction of a wicked world.

"That he was a mechanick (a low term - dwelt upon), was very "probable; and if so it redounds highly to his credit to have "come forth a literary man, a man possessed of many sciences "(more than most men) and to have used them literally and "fairly to an honest advantage.

"That Mr. Ireland purchased many books was well known; but "why is he to be termed a speculator more than can be any "other gentleman book-collector who buys, sells and exchanges?

"No man has a right to heap the term disgraceful forgery upon "the deceased (to whom it was deadly) unless the writer could "prove his assertions; and as to the ostentatious display of "Mr.I., an eager man of hope, it might surely have been par-"doned, when he gave up histime, without any remuneration "for his civil, hospitable, fatiguing display of the Shaks-"peare MSS.

"An attempt somewhere was made (scarcely now developed:) but "the man who accuses the deceased of an audacious attempt; "and of complicity, can have made but few enquiries into the "circumstances of the forgery. Living, beloved by his "family, and esteemed by many men of worth and learning, Mr.I. "gained an honest livelihood by his engravings, and by his "writings on various topics. Few men united in one person, "(as Mr. I. did) the draughtsman, the engraver, and the "penman; and yet these several branches of knowledge have been "alleged with infamy against his memory.

"Mr.I. died a martyr to false hopes, easy credulity, and "despair; and but for an imposition almost forced upon him, "might now have flourished an healthy and happy man. "From a warmth of hope, from the advice of his friends, and "from the suffrages of the learned, Mr.I. too easily believed "a mass of forgeries handed to him by his only son. Flattered "to ruin, destruction and death, he struggled on (neither a "planner nor assistant in the fraud) till deserted by many "who should have shielded him, left to poverty, obloquy, and "despair, he fell a victim to a shaft shot from the nearest "hand.

"The latter months of Mr.I's. life would frame a most melan-"cholly tale! His forgiveness of the youth who drew the fatal "bow, his tender parting with his family, and his resignation "to his hastened end, should have screened him from the envenom-"ed sting even of an enemy. Yours &c. T.W."

Samuel was probably buried in the Ireland family vault at Hertford but the destruction of the church and injury to the Registers by the fire renders proof difficult.

It is certain that he was not buried in any ~~neighbouring~~ churchyard in the neighbourhood of his house in Norfolk Street.

SALE OF SAMUEL'S COLLECTIONS.

Samuel had left instructions for the sale of his collections. They were sold by Leigh Sotheby & Son at their house in York Street Covent Garden on Thursday May 7th ~~1901~~ 1801 and the seven following days.

First day - Part of Wickliff's vestment, Charles 1st cloak, Gloves given by Elizabeth to Mary of Scotland, Garter ribbon of James 2nd, Shakspeare's purse, Purse given by Henry to Anna Bolyn, Sir Philip Sydney's Jacket, Lock of Edward 4th's. hair and six Miniatures of poets painted by Jane Ireland, etc.

Second day - pictures, miniatures and prints.

Third day - Pictures & Prints, including etchings by Miss Ireland and unfinished proof of Vortigern & Rowena after Kauffman.

Fourth day - Drawing & Prints including S.I's. drawings for his Picturesque Tours.

Fifth day - Drawings & Paintings, some paintings by Hogarth.

Sixth and Seventh days- Books.

Eighth day - Shakspeare's library (sold for £51. 15. 0.)

The total sale with the exception of the Shakspeare MSS. which were bought in for £130 realised £1192. 6. 6. The Shakspeare MSS. were sold privately to John Dent for £300.

~~MR. HY'S PUBLICATIONS~~.

In 1800 Mr. Hy. published:
"Rimualdo or the Castle of Badajos, a Romance in four volumes" another Gothic novel.

It was reprinted in 1834 in three volumes. In 1823 he

translated it into French added a frontispiece and gave it the new title of "The Spectre of the Grotto, the Spectre of the Ruined Chapel and the terrible Angela." It was published in Paris.

In 1801 Wm.Hy. published "Ballads in Imitation of the Antient."

This was dedicated to Miss Elizabeth Ann Newton probably sister or daughter of John Frank Newton at whose house Wm.Hy. was a visitor as well as Shelley came to be.

In June 1801 appeared " Mutius Scaevola, The Roman Patriot an Historical Drame by W.H.Ireland. Printed by D.N.Shury for R. Bent and I. Badcock." It is a work of great merit.

It is a curious coincidence that the headmaster of the Ealing School where Wm.Hy. attended was the Revd. Richd. Badcock Shury as both this Christian and surname appear on the title-page of this work.

Since 1801 at least Wm.Hy. had been engaged in inlaying prints, renovating valuable books for various gentlemen and booksellers among the latter was Wm.Hone who at that period kept a bookseller's shop in Holborn. Wm.Hy. being a friend of Hone and his family.

FROGMORE FETE.

For some years it had been the custom of Princess Elizabeth to organise a series of entertainments in the gardens of Frogmore on 4th June, being the anniversaries of the birth of George 3rd.

The writer has a MS. volume with sixteen inlaid portraits of the Royal family and actors compiled by Wm.Hy. entitled: "Frogmore Fete as Written by me At the Request of Princess "Elizabeth in 1802 and thus fairly Transcribed for Posterity " A.D. 1805.

"In the year 1802 I was in habits of the closest intimacy "with the fashionable Lumley St. George Skeffington, his father, "Sir William and family, the former being at the period in "question, engaged in composing a Comedy entitled 'The Word of " Honour for which I penned the prologue and epilogue. Some "months prior to the representation of the drama performed at "Covent Garden Theatre for the benefit of Mrs. Mattocks, I was "told by Mr. Skeffington that he had found an opportunity as he "conceived, to render me a most essential service by an intro- "duction to the notice of Royalty, which was to be effected "by presenting me to Princess Elizabeth who was desirous that "I should undertake the composition of a species of Fete which "she purposed giving at the cottage at Frogmore in honour of the "King's birthday.

" In a few days the interview took place at the Palace of St. "James's in the presence of all the Sisters (excepting the "Princess Royal) and two of the female court-danglers.

"It was then I received my precious instructions Viz: That "Mrs. Mattocks; a complete toad-eater of the Queen's; together "with Messrs. Fawcett, Simmons and Miss Cranfield were to exert "their talents in the pleasure grounds at Frogmore, by

"delivering dialogues and singing words which I was to adapt "to English or other airs. In one part of the garden they were "to appear as German peasants, after which his Majesty was to "be conducted through different walks, and during such lapse "of time, the performers had to change their dresses for the "costume of Italian Gondoliers, and then encounter the King in "another alley.

"In short the matter was left for me to arrange and I was "dismissed to put my task in execution. At the end of a week my "labour being completed a second interview took place with my "Royal employer, when I was requested to read aloud to the "Princesses my composition, which I must candidly assert, I "had studied as much as possible to render worthy their Royal "Highnesses' attention. Conceive then my astonishment when "upon concluding that fanciful essay Princess Elizabeth was "pleased after allowing that the composition possessed a "considerable share of merit, to add that it was by far too "poetical and that I had mistaken her meaning altogether. "She then proceeded to inform me, that her intention was to "have something extremely broad and funny, that words must "be adapted to such airs, as Rule Britannia, Hearts of Oak, God "save the King, &c. and that if I could possibly convey a "compliment to her royal father in every line so much the better

"Disgusted with my task I quitted the presence and the same "evening when sitting after dinner, wrote by way of a joke, the "following ebullition conceiving it impossible that such

"Grub Street trash would be sanctioned by Royalty, however
"stunted on the score of intellect, it being my fixed in-
"tention to decline any further interference in the business.

"A third meeting then took place at which I read thisfarrago
"of nonsense; when judge O! Reader my surprise on finding that
"I had precisely produced what was wanted, and in consequence
"my trash received unbounded commendation and was accepted with
"delight. The next step required was that I should go down
"to Frogmore and suprintend the rehearsal of this scenic farce,
"on which occasion I was absent from London and my literary
"avocations for <u>four days</u>. The King, Queen Charlotte and the
"whole Court saw, heard, and greeted this effusion with the
"loudest applause; when at the expiration of the above term I
"retraced my way to London, and three months transpired'ere
"I heard a syllable more upon the subject. At length I was
"favoured by a note from Mrs.Mattocks, requesting an interview
"at her residence in King Street, Covent Garden. I went
"accordingly when that lady for a considerable length of time
"amused me by delivering lavish encomiums on the domestic
"felicity of the Royal Family, and the sweetness and urbanity of
"the Princesses 'whose hearts' she said were 'open as the day
"to melting charity' but added she, 'Unfortunately their purses
"are not sufficiently stored to leave them at liberty to act
"up to their wishes.' I, of course was not such a green-horn
"but I could devise the reason why this latter sentence was
"uttered, upon the conclusion of which Mrs. Mattocks presented
"me with a bank-bill neatly folded up, as a compensation for my

"attendances, Journey, loss of time, and the literary labour
"bestowed upon the first composition produced, for, as to the
"contents of these pages, they lay no claim whatsoever to the
"title of literature. But to the point; I glanced at the
"bank-bill; that princely boon, when the amount of the same
"proved to be:- wonderful to relate, an Abraham Newland, value

FIVE POUNDS!

"With a smile I returned the note to Mrs. Mattocks observing
"that although a poet, I was not so reduced as to stand in need
"of such a paltry sum, nor so completely lost to what was due to
"myself, as a gentleman, tamely to submit to conduct, that was
"little short of a direct insult.
"Mrs. Mattocks on my refusal of the bank-bill expressed her
"sorrow, intimating that I should thereby forfeit this pro-
"pitious opening to Courtly patronage; but having had a sufficient
"specimen of Royal munificence, I was not very eager to cultivate
"any further acquaintance with the august family of the Guelphs, a
"and thus terminated the affair.

"I shall now close these prefatory lines by assuring those
"into whose possession the present may eventually fall, that I
"have not committed this lubrication to paper for the purpose
"of handing it down to posterity but in order to commemorate
"the refined taste of a British Court at the commencement of
"this enlightened century. W.H.IRELAND.
"The MS. of that original Fete of which I have preserved no
"transcript, was lent to Tom Sheridan after having been read by

"myself to his father, Mr.Whitbread and others.
"By my friend Tom it was handed about among the Whig fashion-
"ables and ultimately mislaid or lost, which precludes the
"possibility of copying the same.
"I subsequently ascertained that Mr.Charles Dibden had on
"previous occasions assisted Princess Elizabeth and learned
"that his refusal to continue her poetaster originated
"in conduct upon her Highnesses part, somewhat similar to
"that which I experienced."
Another copy of this MS. was purchased for fifteen guineas for the Princess Elizabeth who wished to destroy it.

The Epilogue to the 'Word of Honour' (written by Wm.Hy.) was requested to be repeated at the Fete by Queen Charlotte, who had witnessed the performance of the play.

(Insert the slip attached here.

THE SKEFFINGTON'S.

Sir Wm. Chas. Farrell Skeffington (1742-1815) was at one time Captain in the 1st Regiment of Foot-guards and Col. of the Leicester Yeomanry Cavalry and created a Baronet June 1786. The Hon. John Byng staying at the Sun Inn Biggleswade with his wife and friends wrote in his Diary Sunday May 18th 1794.
"Sir Wm. & Lady Skeffington arriving we could not avoid
"making them a visit (such a vulgar, vain pair is rarely to
"be seen, He is a newly-created baronet, God knows how,
"wants to be thought debonair, un homme de bonne fortune,

"and everything that is grand)

(Insert this at page 290 before the words)
The Skeffington

Mrs Mattocks ~~was~~ born about 1745 - ~~died 1826~~
was an actress of the old comedy school.
Her father, Mr Hallam was at one time manager
of Goodman's Fields Theatre. In a dispute with
Macklin at a rehearsal that brutal actor poked
him in the eye with his walking-stick which instantly
killed him. Macklin at his trial was acquitted ~~as~~ it
being the effect of sudden passion without premeditation.
Miss Hallam made an early appearance on the stage
in singing characters. She was unsuccessful in tragedy
and ~~comedy~~, performed low comedy parts.
The vocalist Mattocks ~~fled with her to France~~
~~in consequence~~ by reason of her parents opposition, ~~when they~~
~~married~~ fled with her to France where they were married.
Infidelities on both sides led to a separation and
~~when she~~ Mrs Mattocks became a stock actress at Covent Garden
Theatre. ~~She retired about 1806~~. and a great
favourite of Queen Charlotte. ~~She retired~~
About 1806 ~~& died in 1826~~ she retired
died in 1826

a new colour for gentlemen's dress which was known as

'Skeffington Brown.'

"and everything that is grand).
"The conceited and hackney-bred retires into affected illness.
"A lady qualm sick is always dying under some unknown disorder:-
"and required to be sadly pitied. They are Irish and as they
"should be, wrong headed; He assumptuous and all the flash:
"She, all the genteel and the ~~delicate~~ delicate, Betwixt them twain,
"they got a little gentleman whom they call Master Cain [x],
"but I soil not my leaves with his description.
"To rise to greatness and admiration, he, Sir Wm. must forsooth
"strut forth as a Coll of fencibles. Thus vanity and folly
"drag them eternally backwards and forwards like dogs in
"couples who can bever agree.

x Lumley St.George Skeffington was then 26 years of age.

Lumley St. George Skeffington (1768-1850) eas educated at the famous Soho Academy (where Wm.Hy. had attended) and at Newcome's in Hackney. Both seminaries were distinguished for dramatic performances of high merit and Lumley was one of the Star performers. On leaving school he began a foppish and extravagant life, became a member of the Carlton House select circle but refrained from the vicious course of most of the Prince Regent's friends.

Lumley, a great dandy of his time was despite his youth consulted by the Prince on modes of attire and he even invented a new colour for gentlemen's dress which was known as 'Skeffington Brown.'

A dramatic author he wrote 'The Word of Honour' and the 'Sleeping Beauty' both of which were performed, as well as several light fanciful plays.

Byron refers to Lumley's 'Skirtless Coats' and 'Skeleton of Plays' while Tom Moore alludes to 'his pea-green coat' and 'his rich rouge pot.'

His father become financially embarrassed obtained Lumley's consent to cut off the entail of the estate to relieve his distress. Lumley thus deprived himself of his income and his fashionable life became impossible. His long intercourse with fashionable society did not affect his simplicity of character, and his kindly disposition.

Hone writes of him in his 'Table Book':
"There is a Beau Skeffington who under all his double-breasted "coats and waistcoats never had any other than a single-hearted "soul, he is to be recorded as the most amiable of Beaux."

During a period of about twenty years he was a leader of town and one of the most finished gentlemen in England. When he was released from a long imprisonment for debt his fashionable friends avoided or ignored him, but he suffered it without resentment.

At a ball given by Lady Mary L. Crawford at the Argyle Street Rooms in 1811 it was remarked of Skeffington.
"To crown all Skeffington with rouge on his cheeks and ultra-"marine on his nose handed her (Lady Crawford) to supper."

Lumley was about of medium stature, had large features, sallow complexion and dark curly hair. His dress for many years was a dark blue coat with gilt buttons, a yellow waistcoat small clothes of white cords with large bunches of white ribbons at the knees and short topped boots. Later he distinguished himself by wearing vieux rose satin suit and a wig, rouging his cheeks and blacking his eyebrows and eyelashed until he looked like a French doll, while the air in his vicinity was made noxious by the strong perfume with which he drenched himself.

Of late years he became more modernised in his dress and kept little company being afflicted with the rheumatism which caused him to stoop.

He was friendly with all the actors of the Siddons period and later.

He died Nov. 1850 aged 82 at his house in South Lambeth.

J.R.Planche states that Lumley lived to inherit a small property and ended his days in peace and comfort.

In 1802 Wm. Hy. published:

A Ballade wrotten on the Feastynge and Merriments of Easter Monday Laste Paste wherein is displaye The Noble Prince's Comynge to sayde Revelrie att Mansyonne House etc. etc.

It deals with a Sir John Eamer, Lord Mayor in 1802, who invites the Prince of Wales to a banquet, and the circumstances arising therefrom caused much talk at the time. What these circumstances were is unknown to the writer neither has he

read the ballad excepting three or four of the first verses a copy of which was sent to him from the U.S.A.
Wm.Hy. wrote of this that 'the facts are too well known for me to make any further comment of the subject.'

CHARLES WARD AND JANE LINLEY MARRIED FROM NO.8,NORFOLK STREET.

Jane Linley having become engaged to Charles Ward met with much opposition from her mother as to her marriage, it therefore became necessary for her to live away from home until that event took place.

Mrs. Freeman offered her house, for as already mentioned Jane Linley and Jane Ireland were great friends.

This arrangement was not pleasing to Ward or Sheridan (Jane Linley's brother-in-law) neither of whom could succeed in liking Mrs.Freeman in spite of all her kindness and regard 'on the contrary' added Charles 'I find my dislike increasing with every conversation.'

However Jane Linley did stay at 8 Norfolk Street and was married from that house. Jane Ireland signed the Register as a witness to the marriage.

DEATH OF MRS. FREEMAN.

In October 1802 Mrs. Freeman died in the Norfolk Street house and was buried as Anna Maria Freeman in the Burying Ground of St.Clement Danes Church on October 30th 1802.

King's College Hospital has been built on the site of this burial ground.

It will be remembered that Samuel Ireland had left Mrs. Freeman his furniture, the lease of the house 8, Norfolk Street and Two hundred pounds.

John Coppinger, Mrs.Freeman's brother and the ~~only~~ next of kin renounced his right to administer the effects of his sister

John Crickett,Esq. son of the Charles Alexander Crickett who had come to Samuel's relief by the loan of over three hundred pounds, waited four years after the death of Mrs.Freeman without pressing his claim for repayment probably not to embarrass Jane Ireland who still occupied the house and pursued her profession of Miniature Painting there. Evidently by Jane's wish at the expiration of that time John Crickett took out letters of administration toliquidate the original loan in Sept. 1806.

WM. HY'S. SECOND MARRIAGE.

Shortly after 1801 Wm.Hy. became acquainted with some of the Colepeper family and with Captain Paget Bayly, R.N.,(1753-1804) who in August 1791 married Martha Colepeper at St. Margarets, Westminster, the bridegroom being double the age of the bride. He was brother of the first Earl of Uxbridge (2nd. Creation).

In 1809 Wm.Hy. writes of him in his Sailor Boy as follows: "It may not be amiss on this occasion to speak of "the deceased Captain whose conduct ranks him high in naval "discipline, which was particularly displayed in his conduct at "St.Lucia with the Saucy Severn, and also in conveying to Eng-"land General Lord Cathcart with General Paoli and their suite accompanied by

" a large sail of transports from the river Elbe for which "meritorious service Captain P.Bayly received the thanks of "the public."

In 1804 Wm.Hy. published anonymously 'The Woman of Feeling' but written in 1803. 'It is dedicated to Miss Sarah Colepeper', probably Mrs. Paget Bayly's sister.

In this work when describing the heroine whom he names 'Rosa' he pictured Mrs.Paget Bayly with whom he was undoubtedly in love, and whose pet name was Rosa.

'In statue she was rather below the middling cast, 'her form was slim, but remarkably elegant, her features were 'Grecian; to say that her eyes were blue was nothing, it was 'the action of them and not their colour, which rendered them 'conspicuous; there was about her an indescribable something 'which neither partook of the fierce commanding, or truly 'beautiful; which notwithstanding comprised each as her several 'passions were worked upon; for instance, cruelty exerted in 'her presence gave her the eagle's eye, but the touch of charity 'infused an angel's sweetness in her looks, that made the 'strict lines of Medicaean beauty a mere nothing; expression 'then became beauty inexpressible.

'I know perfectly well that much more was expected from me upon 'this occasion, such as ivory teeth, coral lips, roseate breath, 'and alabaster whiteness of the skin; but as far as relates to 'all these I have only to say that Miss Harrington was as con- 'spicuous as many females are, without possessing the principal 'characteristic of beauty; Feeling, Rosa was what few are, 'a rose without a thorn.'

About the middle of 1804 Captn. Paget Bayly returned from active sea service in broken health, and took up his residence at an Inn or Coffee-house in Charlton Street, Somers Town, kept by an Alexander Mills.

Perhaps he had known before he set sail on his last voyage that there was a liaison or at least mutual love between his wife and Wm. Hy., however this may have been he certainly became aware of it on his return. He did not join his wife who with her young daughter was living with her family, the Colepepers. They had had one son who died in Nov. 1800 and one daughter, 'Amelia' who must have been born in the seventeen nineties as she married in 1812. The Gents. Mag. of Dec. 1812 describes her as 'Rossa Maria youngest daughter of the late Hon. Captain Paget Bayly, R.N. and neice to the Earl of Uxbridge.'

The Gents. Mag. called her Rossa possibly a clerical error for Rosa but in his will her father names her Amelia Paget Bayly and Wm. Hy. in writing to Jas. Caulfield mentions her as Amelia. Her mother's pet name being Rosa may account for the error.

In Captn. Paget Bayly's Will made 26th Oct. 1804 he left all he possessed to his daughter Amelia Paget Bayly and appointed Thomas Poplett of Hampton Court, Guardian and Executor (without obtaining Poplett's consent to act). Captain Poplett had married Louisa Augusta Bayly sister of the Earl of Uxbridge, and of Captn. Paget Bayly, in 1790).

Captn. P. Bayly in choosing a relative by marriage only as Guardian, does not seem as if he were on terms of friendship with the Earl of Uxbridge and his other brothers.

Captn. P. Bayly died at the Inn about three weeks after the date of the Will in which document he made no mention of his wife at all. Captn. Poplett renounced the Guardianship and refused to act as Executor.

The widow taking the matter to Court, was appointed Guardian and Executrix and she obtained Probate in Dec. 1805.

Wm.Hy. purported to have married Martha Paget Bayly in 1804 which would have been only seven weeks for the marriage to take place after the death of the Captain.

An acquaintance of Wm. Hy. namely Richard H.Horne, writes that 'the pretty widow of Admiral (sic) B. fell in love with 'Wm.Hy., that they were married soon after, went to Paris 'and by mutual consent enjoyed themselves amidst all its 'gaities and spent every farthing they possessed in a very 'short time.'

From data in the Public Record Office it appears that a pension to a Captain's widow in the R.N. was paid to Martha Bayly (as Martha Bayly) until 1809.

It seems probable therefore that their marriage was delayed until 1808 as otherwise Martha would have been drawing the pension fraudently, having ceased to be a widow.

Was the marriage delayed for the sake of the pension? or was Alice, Wm. Hy's. first wife still alive and he therefore was not free?

About the date the pension ceased Wm.Hy. was appointed to a Government post as Governor of the French prisoners of Portchester Castle. Did Wm.Hy. have to show legal marriage before obtaining this appointment?

Apparently the couple were in Paris less than one year as several of Wm. Hy's. works were published in London in 1805.

It was during their stay in Paris that Wm.Hy. obtained his information from the Stuart MSS. which had been in the Scotch College in Paris and the Stuart MSS. in the Library at Besancon for his 'Chatelar' (pubd. 1805) and his 'Rizzio' which was not published until 14 years after his death.

It was at this period that Wm.Hy. first became acquainted with some of Napoleon's Generals, Scientists & Literary men in French Society.

The following were published by him in 1805:
'Effusions of Love from Chatelar to Mary Queen of Scotland,
'Translated from a Gothic MS. in the Scotch College at Paris
'Interspersed with Songs, Sonnets and Notes Explanatory
'by the Translator pubd. Aug. 2nd, 1805.

'The Confessions of Wm.Hy. Ireland Containing the
'Particulars of his Fabrications of the Shakspeare MSS. &c.1805.'

He wrote during this year 'Rizzio or Scenes in Europe during the 16th Century.' This was first published in 1849 edited by G.P.R.James.

AUTHENTICITY OF CHATELAR AND RIZZIO.

In the Preface to 'Chatelar' Wm.Hy. says he had great

difficulty to inspect the MSS. relative to the Stuarts in the Scotch College at Paris but he overcame this difficulty.

It was alleged that this work was a forgery by Wm.Hy. as all these documents were destroyed during the Revolution.

The statement that they were destroyed emanates from Charles James Fox, who when in Paris in 1802 failed to discover them and came to the conclusion that they had perished. They were however in secret custody in that building under the care of an Abbe.

Years after this the Prince Regent caused them to be purchased from this Abbe, they filled three chests and are still in existence.

With respect to his 'Rizzio' this MS. was sold by auction among other of Wm. Hy's remains in 1835, which were included by permission in the Catalogue of the sale of Charles Mathew's collection and passed into the hands of booksellers, the second of whom placed the MS. in the hands of G.P.R.James to edit it. James published it with a long Preface and a lengthy Postscript. James assumes in his Preface that the work 'was entirely the offspring of Mr. Ireland's 'own imagination and that no such papers as he speaks of 'had ever really fallen into his hands.'

Then in the Postscript he repeats these words from his Preface and adds 'but in revising it very carefully certain 'remarkable discrepancies of style and manner almost induce 'me, I do not say quite, to believe that he must have had at

'least the fragments of some original work under his hands 'when he wrote the narrative. These however made me doubt 'the justice of the opinion which I formed at first.'

The writer formed the opinion that neither Chatelar (whose authenticity was denied because of the erroneous statement that the originals had been destroyed previous to the time Wm.Hy. said he had used them) or Rizzio (which was denied authenticity by those who took no trouble to verify their statements) were fabrications and therefore wrote to Monsieur Georges Gazier, Conservateur of the Bibliotheque de la Ville Besançon, giving him Ireland's description of the MSS. and their contents, and in fact put the whole question before him.

The writer received the following letter from Mons. Gazier translated into English:

Authenticity of Chatelar and Rizzio.

Ville De Besançon.
Bibliotheque Publique.

'Besancon,
Feb. 11th 1925.

'Monsieur,

The documents alluded to by Mr. William Henry Ireland are the State Papers of the Cardinal de Granville, still preserved today at the Library of Besançon.

You can find a detailed analysis of the valuable collection in Volume XXXIII of the General Catalogue of Manuscripts of the Public Libraries of France. Departments. 1st.part Paris. Plou, 1900, pages 1-403. The description given by Ireland is perfectly accurate.

The Granville papers were collected by the Abbe Boisot in 1664, who had bought them from the Comte de la Baume St.Amour, heir of the Granvilles.

On his death in 1694, Boisot bequeathed these manuscripts with his library to the Benedictines of St. Vincent on condition that they should be accessible to the public.

From 1699 onwards the Royal Library tried to get possession of these Granville Manuscripts and the same thing happened in 1801, but the town of Besançon knew how to stand up forits rights.

Please accept, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

GEORGES GAZIER.

Conservateur of the Bibliotheque de la Ville Besançon.

Thus Mons. Gazier's letter disposes of one, at least of the aspersions on Wm.Hy's character, made subsequent to the Fabrications. Two more were satisfactorily refuted by others as will be told later.

About the year 1806 Wm.Hy. and his wife were in financial difficulties.

Martha Ireland was still receiving her Navy pension of £100 per annum and Wm.Hy. was earning £2. per week from Didier, a publisher. In an undated letter to Wm. Hone, Wm. Hy. asks for an advance of £2. 10. 0. on the work he is then engaged upon for that bookseller, and says that his servant is leaving on the following day.

In another letter to Hone in reply to Hone's request for financial assistance, he being then in a debtor's prison Wm.Hy. writes that he has been living for three weeks on borrowing etc. and refers to his disappointment that the three guineas per week he receives from the publisher Cundee has been unpaid for seven weeks. That his romance (the Catholic) on which he had placed every dependence was not yet sold but Hone could rely that however small a sum he should receive would be given to Mrs.Hone.

PORTCHESTER CASTLE.

It was probably in 1806 or 1807 that Wm.Hy. was appointed Governor of the French prisoners in Portchester Castle in Hampshire, no doubt his perfect mastery of the French language was a decisive factor in his appointment.

In 1784 the Castle had been properly fitted up as a War Prison. The Keep was divided into four stories, connected with a wooden stairway and the entire castle was arranged for the accommodation of about 8,000 prisoners.

The large area inside the Castle wall was divided into two parts by a broad road running between palisades, on one side of which was the Keep and a small tower and nine two storied wooden buildings, and on the other side was the ancient Church, the new kitchens, storehouses, offices and a hospital lately built. The Keep held about 1500 prisoners and each of the nine wooden buildings accommodated about 500.

The base story of the Keep was unoccupied as its use in former days caused great mortality. It was allowed therefore to be used as a theatre. An Agent of the Government, Paterson provided all the wood required and the work was carried out voluntarily by the prisoners under the direction of Carre another prisoner who had experience of the stage in France.

He erected a row of boxes and a hall to hold 300 and painted a drop scene with a view of Paris. New plays were received from Paris.

Part of the boxes was set aside for English Visitors who said the French performers were better than the actors in

Portsmouth and flocked to see them. After a time the Government forbade English people to be admitted and in consequence the receipts dropped from £12. to £5. a night.

The road through the Castle enclosure was thrown open weekly when the prisoners' wares were exhibited for sale amid the puppet-shows, Punch, Jugglers, tumblers and musicians. Knick-knacks of bone and ivory worked by the prisoners were for sale or exchanged with the peasantry for eggs, milk or bread.

The prisoners manufactured straw-hats, stockings, gloves, purses, braces and all kinds of articles in bone especially men-of-War, one only one foot in length was sold for £26.

The staple industry was lace-making and before long there were 3,000 prisoners engaged in making it. The English lace-makers protested and lace-making in the prison was ordered to cease.

The military guards were housed outside the prison walls between those and the outer moat in wooden huts, none were kept inside the walls, and only a small military guard entered the castle in the early morning with the turnkeys who opened the doors and counted the prisoners, this procedure was repeated at sunset. Each story of the Keep and each barrack had two prisoner superintendents.

The prisoner's dress was a sleeved vest, waistcoat and trousers of yellow cloth, a blue and white cotton shirt and grey or yellow caps.

Among the prisoners was Tallien, the blood-guilty tyrant of the Revolution.

There being no accommodation within the walls of the Castle for any but the prisoners themselves Wm.Hy., Martha, Amelia, P.Bayly, Rosa Ireland (and Anne de Burgh Ireland if then born) lodged at the Crown Inn, just outside the main Castle gate.

Queen Elizabeth had granted to the Inn keepers of Portchester the privilege of exemption from having soldiers billeted upon them.

The Landlord of this Inn, one Russell became attached to his new guests, to such a degree that he gave his son the name of Ireland as one of his first names. The name of Ireland continued from father to son and is now borne by George Ireland Russell Esq. the great great grandson of the original Innkeeper.

Wm.Hy. in his 'Jack Junk' describing a sailor taking his Moll and her friend in a conveyance to Portchester writes thus

'Junk from aloft with speed descends,
'And leads from chaise his doxy friends;
'Takes from his jolly host the can,
'His race of boozing not half run;
'Then pledging Tom, and Moll and Bet,
'Bids landlord too his whistle wet;
'Russel, a downright honest fellow,
'As ever met with friend got mellow
'When Junk, with wife between each wing,
'Straight from the depot takes his swing
'Where thousands, for ambition's son,
'The race of glory having run,
'In sad captivity remain,
'No lenient hand to break the chain.
'Napoleon deaf to pity's cries
'Of Gaul's own sons, the plea denies.

'Jack enters soon the Castle gate,
'To view the Mounseer's suff'ring state;
'And at the sight feel pity's glow
'The pris'ner ne'er a Briton's foe;
'For workmanship of captive Gauls,
'The gen'rous seaman next o'erhauls
'A store of rhino, which to Molly
'he gives, and then to cronie Dolly;
'The snuff-box carved, the bracelets rare,
'Of plaited and elastic hair;
'The woven rings with mottos true,
'Of loving me, and loving you;
'Boxes of straw to please the eyes,
'Constructed neat, of sundry dyes;
'And lace of patterns superfine,
'To dizen Moll, and make her shine;
'In short whatever took her whim
'He purchas'd, cash was naught to him.'

The date Wm.Hy. withdrew from his post at Potchester is not known, probably about 1808. The salary of such civilian posts was small, the well-paid ones were usually in the gift of ministers and this probably influenced him in withdrawing.

The following verses to his second wife were written by Wm.Hy.Ireland:-

Do not my eyes, when I gaze on each feature
Express of the trabsports that reigns in my Soul?
Yes, they avow that I sigh for a creature
Created by heaven each thought to control.

Does not my breast throb with rapturous pleasure
Whene'er her soft eyes beam the language of bliss?
Shall I not own myself charmed beyond measure,
As gazing, I know she will grant me a kiss?

Yes, I confess that no mortal was ever
Blessed with affection so ardent and true;
No fate, my dear creature, our union shall sever,
My heart, lovely Rosa, was formed but for you.

During 1807 Wm.Hy. published some political tracts, of course anonymously, such as 'Flagellum Flagellated', 'The Lion, Horse, Fox etc.', 'Conundrum and Answer' and 'All the Blocks'. The latter work was delayed through the author's illness. In this year he published also 'Stultifera Navis or the Modern Ship of Fools'.

THE IRELANDS IN THE WEST COUNTRY.

After leaving Portchester the Irelands went into the West Country, Bath, Bristol and Seaton. It is probable that the family remained at Seaton and Wm. Hy. alone made visits to Bath & Bristol. Wm.Hy. published 'The Fisher Boy, A Poem by H.C.Esq.'and in the following year a second edition illustrated by Edward Bird.

In this Poem there is a note to the description of a fall of the cliff between Lyme Regis & Beer as follows:- "At the village of Beer I have frequently repaired with a "party of friends to dine on some rocky eminence, bearing "the cold provisions on a donkey. Upon such occasions the "cloth being spread on the grass, we have enjoyed a meal "surrounded by a grandeur of scenery that bade defiance to "the most sumptuous edifices reared by the hand of art.

"From the mad'ning height the expanded bosom of the "ocean has reflected various colours, sometimes showing "the red hues of the cliff lowering a darkening shade upon "the deep, at others tinged with variagated hues of green "or spangled by the dazzling rays of a sultry sun, in short

"all the varieties of prismatic colours has blazed in "succession to the astonished eye, a never ending source of "wonder and delight."

The Ireland's were living at Seaton at the time these excursions were made, the course they took was the ~~budle~~ bridle-path from Seaton to the top of Beer Head, as shown in the copy of the old print.

While in the West Country Wm.Hy. formed an intimacy with Gwyllym Lloyd Wardle (1762-1833) the soldier and M.P. who charged the Commander-in-Chief the Duke of York with granting commissions in the army to Officers, who in order to obtain them paid considerable sums to Mrs. Mary Anne Clarke the Duke's mistress from 1803-1806.

Subsequently there was ~~now~~ a public office in the City where military commissions were sold at a cheaper rate by a Mrs.Carey, the ~~present~~ then mistress of the Duke.

In the end it was proved that the Duke was cognizant of the sale of the commissions but acquitted of having received the money himself. The Duke thereupon resigned his post but two years after in 1811 was again appointed Commander in Chief.

In 1809 Wm.Hy. published in Bath the following work on Mrs. Clarke & the Duke of York.

"The Cyprian of St. Stephens or Princely Protection illustrated "in a Poetical Flight to the Pierian Spring by Sam Satiricus" with a tinted frontispiece of Mary Anne Clarke.

He must have published a work entitled 'The Tartar' at this time. The writer has not succeeded in learning anything about this publication. The Bath Library have no knowledge of it. The only mentionof it is in Wm.Hy's letter to his publishers Vernon & Hood of July 14th 1809 asking to be informed in what papers 'The Tartar' and 'The Cyprian' appear as advertisements and how many copies of 'The Tartar' have been sold.

In 1809 appeared The Sailor Boy, a Poem in Four Cantos by H.C. Esq. with frontispiece by E. Bird.

In Dec. 1809 The Cottage Girl, A Poem with frontispiece by E. Bird.

Wm. Hy. had become acquainted with Edward Bird, R.A. (1772-1819) at Bristol, where Bird had opened a drawing school. Bird had been apprenticed to a Tea-Tray Maker in Wolverhampton (where Bird was born) and he painted landscapes, fruit and flowers on such articles and became distinguished above his fellow-workman in that respect. About 1809 Bird was coming into notoriety with his painting 'Good News' exhibited in the Royal Academy in that year. He painted miniatures and even pantomime scenery.

In 1810 the Prince of Wales wishing to possess Bird's "The Village Choristers" gave him 250 guineas for it and the Prince paid it.

In July 1814 when Louis 18th, the Duchess D'Angouleme, their suite and the English Representatives sailed for Calais

for Louis to take possession of the French throne, Bird accompanied them on their yacht in order to paint a picture representing them on board. He was appointed historical painter to Princess Charlotte. He resided at Bristol nearly all his life and is buried in the Cathedral Cloisters.

About 1809 Wm. Hy. published a pamphlet called 'What Do You Want?' in connection with sufferers from the destruction of Covent Garden Theatre by fire on 21st Aug. 1808. It was either of a ludicrous or sarcastic nature. It was published by Thomas Tegg. of 111 Cheapside. The writer has been unable to get access to a copy.

In 1809 Wm. Hy. wrote 'The Bristoliad' lampooning prominent men in Bristol of that time. It was not published.

Before the Irelands left Seaton a former creditor, one Jones of Golden Square, London, found out their residence and sent an emissary to Wm. Hy. with the message that "Mr. Jones was desirous of hearing from him."
Wm. Hy. in a letter to his friend James Caulfield mentioned this and believes that the object was to verify his address and pursue him. He asks Caulfield "Is the Piano Forte lost? "for I could raise the £20 with interest to liquidate that "demand and thus cancel my greatest creditor by returning the "property.
"I cannot even write to Jones to state the certainty of return-"ing it until I substantiate the possibility of so doing as in "case I was to promise and not perform he would be even more "exasperated."

This letter ends with "With Mrs. Ireland's, Amelia and 'Rosa's love."

About July 1810 the Irelands removed from Seaton to York, no doubt to escape this creditor - but he found them out and Wm.Hy. was arrested for debt on his arrival in that city and placed in the Debtor's prison in York Castle.

JAMES CAULFIELD.

James Caulfield (1764-1826) born in the Vineyard Clerkenwell, son of a music-engraver. When eight years old his father took him to Cambridge where he received the attention of Christopher Smart, the celebrated print-collector and turner who noticed the child's admiration for prints and works of art and when being taken back gave him a number of prints and five pounds.

When again in London he spent all his pocket money on prints and as he grew older bought low-priced items at Hitchen's Sale-rooms in Covent Garden. In 1780 his father opened a small shop for him in Old Round-court, Strand.

Among his customers were Dr.Jo hnson, Cosway and many other noted men.

In 1790 he opened a larger shop in Castle Street Leicester Square and married a Miss Mary Gascoyne of Cold Bath Fields. Here he published the first number of 'The Lives and Portraits of Remarkable Persons'. Some of his other works were 'History of the Gunpowder Plot' 1796.,'Life of Old Parr' and 'The Aubrey Papers', of this latter only two numbers appeared owing to a dispute between Caulfield and Edmund Malone, which ended in Caulfield publishing 'Enquiry into the Conduct of Edmund

Malone Esq. concerning the MS. Papers of John Aubrey F.R.S. in the Ashmolesn Museum, Oxford.' 1797. It is a complaint of unfair treatment of Caulfield by Malone. The whole impression (250 copies) was sold and bought up by Malone in one day. 'Gallery of British Portraits' appeared in 1809 and in 1814 Naunton's Fragments Regalia' also 'Calcographiano.' This latter was written in consequence of the publication anonymously of Wm. Hy's. Chalcographimania of which Caulfield was believed to be the author, and as it severely criticised print-collectors many of whom were customers of Caulfield he had to publish his own views of print-collectors in self-defence.

Other works of his were 'Blackguardiana or a Dictionary of Rogues, Bawds &c.' and 'The High Court of Justice being the Trial of Charles 1st.'

In the earlier part of his life, Caulfield was to be found in most places of amusement and was particularly attentive to the neatness of his dress, but in his latter days, about 1812, he became negligent and sacrificed too often to the shrine of Bacchus. When inebriated he was very quarrelsome but when sober he was a most mild, good-natured and unassuming man.

About 1814 he was confined in the King's Bench Prison for debt.

He was very industrious but lavished his money unwisely. Caulfield was the chief support of his aged parents and for the last years of his life out of a scanty income of five shillings a day (which he earned by making Bookseller's Catalogues)

and while oppressed with illness, he supported his youngest daughter and her family very often leaving himself penniless. 314 When he broke his knee-cap he was taken to the house of his en brother, Joseph at Camden Town and remaining there six weeks he insisted upon being taken to St. Bartholomews Hospital where he died 1826. He was buried in the family vault in n' Clerkenwell Church. His wife had died in 1816. He left four children. One of his brothers was Thomas Caulfield, the comedian, who died in America. He had acted in Vortigern. de

In Wm.Hy's. 'Chalcographimania' 1814 this notice of Caulfield occurs:

> 'Of sloven fame, with paws as black
> As kettle on the chimney's back
> Experienced Caulfield now appears
> Whom Catologues much reveres.
>
> - - - - - - - - - - - - -
>
> Naught brings him stronger to the view
> Than subject which his brain engross'd
> Of noted Characters - queer host x
> Of whom he well might rank the chief,
> And of said book grace foremost leaf.'

NOTE. x If we consider the general conduct of the Calcographiana few individuals can lay claim to greater oddity, and in regard to his costume it would be sacrilege either to brush his coat or clean his shoes, in short negligence is the predominant feature of his character.'

About 1825 Caulfield requested Wm.Hy. by letter to spend an evening with him. The letter was addressed to Ireland, Upper Park Street, Camden Town.

Park Street, Camden Town now commences at the Britannia Public House and extends to the York and Albany hostelry.

Probably the portion at the York and Albany end was then known as Upper Park Street.

THE IRELANDS IN YORK.

Wm.Hy. was imprisoned in what was called the 'Old Prison' at York Castle, it is a large building with two projecting wings and a clock turret on the centre building.

It was built in 1701 for felons but subsequently set aside for debtors.

He had a small room to himself with whitewashed walls, a chair with but three legs and a bedstead only one foot ~~about~~ above the floor and no pillow or sheets. His wife and daughter visited ~~them~~ him daily.

In August 1811 Dorothy Jordan was acting in York - she had no choice but to earn money, the Duke of Clarence kept her at work, receiving money she had earned enclosed in the letters she wrote to him the while he was arranging for a separation from her, and courting another woman, she had other claims upon her also notably by the children she had before she co-habited with the Duke.

Wm.Hy. wrote to her from his prison reminding her of her kindness to him during the performance of Vortigern and requesting her assistance. Dorothy sent this reply.

"Sir, I have received your distressing letter for to a mind "ill at ease any discordant theme becomes oppressive. The "trifle I remit I beg you will accept as such and not conceive "it the tribute that would have been paid to your talents in "happier days by, Sir, Your obedt. servt. &c. D. JORDAN."

From his prison room Wm.Hy. sent regular contributions to the 'York Herald', the principal newspaper. Many accounts of Wm.Hy. state that he was editor of the York Herald. Mr.W.Wallace Hargrove editor of that paper in 1850 and still holding that position in 1891 when he wrote to the writer, authoritively denying that Wm.Hy. was at any time editor of that paper and further that any one named Ireland had ever worked in their offices.

It appears however in a letter to Richard Garnett's father written by Andrew Ritchie dated Nov. 26th 1811 that it was the 'Comet' Wm.Hy. edited, See extract following.

"A rhymster in this city continues to find something upon which "to fill a large sheet of paper with verses every week under the "title of the 'Comet'. His name is Ireland. You have, I "dare say, heard of his forgery of the MSS - relative to "Shakspeare and his subsequent 'Confessions'. He has since "published several works anonymously, amongst which are the " 'Fisher Boy', the 'Sailor Boy', the 'Cottage Girl' and "between fifteen and twenty volumes of Romances, Stultifera " Navis, and 'Chatelar'.

"His extravagance [x] threw him into the Castle here as a "prisoner for debt, and the insolvent act released him.

"He resides in lodgings in this city and for seven or "eight weeks has regularly bestrewed a Comet upon the inhabitants, "To use his own expression 'his lampoons all bespatter' and he "still continues to announce that he is still in possession "of 'Rods in pickle B -ms to tickle.

This is the next page to be inserted at page 316 after the words "to be an unprincipled fellow"

Thomas Thornton, a noted sportsman and eccentric Bon vivant, Lieut. Col. of the West York Militia, Prince de Chambord and Marquis de Pont in France, in which country he had purchased the estate to which these titles are attached. He was born in London and educated at the Charter-house and at Glasgow University.
On inheriting his patrimonial estate of Thornville Royal he distinguished himself by his attachment to field sports and especially to falconry which he received on a most extended and magnificent scale.
At the Peace of Amiens he proceeded to France where he afterwards settled for the purpose of examining the state of sporting in that country and gave the result of his observations to the world (in which as in some others he is said to have been assisted by the Rev. Mr Morton) entitled "A Sporting Tour through France 1806. 2 vols. 4to"
Previously to the appearance of this work he had printed in 1804 "A Sporting Tour through the North of England and the Highlands of Scotland 4to". He was also the author of a small work entitled "A Vindication of Colonel Thornton's Conduct in his Transactions with Mr Burton 8vo 1806.
He died in Paris early in the summer of 1823.
A hawking Glove in the shape of a plain glove

with the two handles held by hawk's beaks, the three feet being hawk's claws and balls. One side is engraved with the arms of George, Earl of Oxford, the president of the Falconer's Club with the names of the members on a long ribbon surrounding the arms, as follows "Colonel Thornton Proposer and Seconder of the Confederate "Hawks is requested to receive this Piece of Plate from "George Earl of Oxford together with the united Thanks "of the Members of the Falconer's Club, as a Testimony "of their esteem and just sense of his assiduity and "of the unparalled excellence to which in the course "of nine years he has brought them, when unable to "attend them any longer he made them a present to "the Earl of Oxford, Barton Mills June 23rd 1781."

Thornton's first wife was an accomplished horse-woman — she it was that rode the famous race on the Knavesmire at York.

"I have been in his company several times, he is a man "of very engaging manners and extremely communicative, but "talks rather too much of what books he has published and "what he intends to publish, amongst these latter is 'The "Pleasures of Temperance' a Poem. He has by him voluminous "letters etc. materials for the life of Col. Thornton put "into his hands by the ambitious Col. himself. He has also "made considerable progress in a translation of Voltaire's "Pucelle d'Orleans, part of which I have seen. I think it "is superior to anything I have read from his (Ireland's) "pen.

"I believe he is negotiating with Lucien Buonaparte "to translate his Charlemgne into English. To conclude, "every account I can collect states him to be an unprinci- "pled fellow." (Great account of Col. Thornton's)

NOTE: x 'His extravagance' this is a surmise only and as we have seen is incorrect.

Lucien Buonaparte allowed by the government to reside at Thorngrove near Worcester had written a long poem 'Charlemagne' which it was reported he intended having translated into English after it had been published in the original French.

The writer has the original letter from Lucien's secretary to Wm.Hy. who had solicited that the translation should be placed in his hands. = AF

Thorngrove near Worcester Oct. 28th 1811.

"Sir, Before he had received your letter M. Lucien Bonaparte "was acquainted with your name and some of your very

"valuable literary productions; he has not as yet made up
"his mind about a translation of his poem, the publishers
"of which will be Mr.Miller of Albemarle Street, and he will
"be entrusted with the care of anything belonging to the
"translation of it, if any is ever made with the author's
"approbation. It was through the public papers we heard
"for the first time of the proposed translation they have
"so much and without our knowledge spoken of.

" I have the honour to be Sir
" Your most obedient humble servant
" L'Ab. Charpentier.

"To W. H. Ireland, Esq.
" Post Office, York, Yorkshire."

A newspaper paragraph, of the time, states that L. Buonaparte through his bookseller has made overtures to Mr. Campbell, author of 'The Pleasures of Hope' to make the translation for £2,000.

Why Wm.Hy. should have signed himself while in york 'W.H.C.Ireland' the writer is unable to explain.
If for the purpose of disguising his identity it seems very feeble. While in Seaton his pseudonym to his works was 'H.C.' perhaps the addition of the 'C' was to stand for 'Coppinger' or less likely for Colepeper, his wife's maiden name.

While in York he published "A Poetic Description of the City of York: by Amicus" and "The State Doctors or a Tale of the Times by Cervantes" as well as many poems which appeared in the 'York Herald'.

Another work published by him in York was 'The Death of Bonaparte or One Pound, One, a Poem in Four Cantos by Cervantes.'

This work was inspired by a law case brought by the Revd. Robert Gilbert against Sir Mark Masterman Sykes.
At a dinner given by Sir M.M.Sykes and his lady, at his house in 1802, when Mr. Foulis, Mr. Croxon, the Revd. Gilbert and the Revd. Wm.Croft were present some of the company expressed the opinion that in the critical position in which Napoleon then stood attempts would be made to assassinate him. Sykes stated that he was so confident of this that if anyone paid him one hundred guineas he would undertake the pay that person one guinea per day during the life of Napoleon.
The Rev. Gilbert accepted the wager, and refused Sykes' offer of £500 to cancel this bet during the same sitting.
Sykes had paid £970 on account of this bet and had ceased paying for some considerable time until at last the Revd. Gilbert sued him for the balance owing viz: £2296. The Jury's verdict was in Sykes' favour.

Wm.Hy. was released from his prison under the Insolvent Debtor's Act in August 1811. The family remained in their lodgings in York (at least) till August 1812.

While the Irelands were living in the West country and especially when they lived at Portchester they had constant intercourse with Members of the Navy and Army.
Among these was G.A.Coleman of the R.N. living at Alverstoke not very far from Portchester, who became engaged to Amelia

Paget Bayly. The Gents. Mag. for Dec. 1812 had this announcement.

"Lately at Alverstock G.A. Coleman, Esq. R.N. to Rossa "Maria youngest daughter of the late Hon. Captn. Paget Bayly "R.N. and neice to the Earl of Uxbridge."

It is uncertain if the Irelands attended at this wedding - but it is very probable that the bride's mother was present. Rossa Maria as already explained was Amelia Paget Bayly.

In 1812 when again in London, Wm.Hy. published "Monody on the Death of the Duke of Devonshire" "Neglected Genius, a Poem' and 'Chalcogriphimania' by Satiricus Sculptor. Thomas Coram, a near relative of the founder of the Foundling Hospital had a large share in collaborating with Wm.Hy. in "Chalcogriphimania" it was acrimonious in tone against most of the print-collectors of that day. As already mentioned, Caulfield was at first, suspected of being the author. All Caulfield did was to read the work while confined in the King's Bench Prison and all he added was the note 'K' page 171 of that work.

During 1812 until he went to France Wm.Hy. was a frequent visitor at Charles Mathew's Cottage at Highgate, and became a friend of the family.

THE IRELANDS IN FRANCE.

In 1814 he formed the intention of moving his family to Paris and on the 28th February borrowed eleven guineas from James Hilder to supplement the money he would require for the journey.

The Irelands arrived in Paris immediately after Louis 18th took possession of the throne which occurred 16th April 1814.

Wm. Hy. and his family remained in France until 1822, but he made frequent trips to England.

He renewed his acquaintance with some of Napoleon's Generals and with the scientific and literary men of the time.

Wm. Hy. writes in his Preface to the third volume of his "Life of Napoleon"

"From the period of Bonaparte's first abdication, the editor "was not only intimately acquainted with French affairs but "from a residence of many years on the Continent was fully "empowered to mark the great events as they progressively "succeeded one another.

"Being not only a member but admitted to the rank of "'Ancient' of one of the first literary institutions of Paris "and thereby connected with the prominent writers of the day, "and in particular Baron Denon, whose scientific weekly "assemblies he uniformly attended, the Editor was in that "point of view, fully versed with the multifarious publications "then emanating from the press relative to political occurrences "During his intercourse also with Parisian Society at that "period, among the numerous personages with whom the writer was "in habits of intimacy were General Augereau, Pajole, Verdier, "Vignolle, Colonel Pavetti &c. &c. while through the medium "of Mons. Gamot who married the sister of Marshall Ney's wife, "he was also acquainted with the widow of that brave and

"sacraficed hero."

Mons.Denon, bred in courts and reared in polished society opposed a delicate constitution and habits of refinement to the hardships of the perilous expedition into Egypt with Napoleon Denon, in Louis 15th reign shared the court dignity of Voltaire and while almost a boy was made gentilhomme ordinaire de Roi, under both Louis 15th and 16th.

At an early age he had the reputation in Paris of a charming raconteur, in fact on one occasion a courtier endeavoured to entertain the King with a good story but ill-told, his Majesty said "Come Denon do you relate that to me."

He became Secretary to the Russian Embassy and had frequent opportunities of observing the great Catherine and was very intimate with Diderot.

On the death of Louis 15th he quitted Russia and paid a visit to Voltaire.

"Catherine the Great " said Denon speaking of this visit "was the subject of eternal disputation between us. Voltaire "spoke of her as he had described her; I, as I had seen her and "when I admitted that she was a woman of great views and dis-"tinguished manners, he would never suffer me to add that her mind "was coarse and her heart unfeeling."

Denon was still acting as Charge d'affaires in Italy when the Revolution broke out in France. Deprived by that event of his patrimonial possessions his artistic talents became his source of existence and returning to Venice he sold his engravings for a good price.

Denon returned to France in the midst of the reign of terror where his artistic talents became his shield.

He had to delineate the transactions of the times and the blood-stained tastes of the ruling democracy until the death of Robespierre released him

During the 'Terror' Denon was directed to attend the Committee of the Tuileries at 2 a.m. and being shown into a dimly lighted room was left there alone until a man entered who observing a stranger, started back; it was Robespierre. Denon aware of the danger of exciting even a momentary fear in such a man retreated into the ante-room his eyes rivetted on Robespierre and Robespierre's eyes fixed on him.

A hussier entered with a polite apology from the Dictator and conducted the artist to him. Robespierre received him with an air of high polish and ceremonious breeding. "He was dressed" says Denon "like a petit Maitre and his em-"broidered muslin waistcoat was lined with rose-coloured silk.'

Sometime after this event at a ball at de Talleyrand's a young officer endeavouring to procure some lemonade received it at the hands of Denon. From this little courtesy a conversation followed which was the basis of a friendship. The young officer was General Bonaparte.

This friendship was never relinquished by the Emperor and among the honours he heaped on Denon, was making him a Baron of the Empire, Officier of the Legion of Honour and Director General of the Musee des Arts.

His house was one of the classic reposoirs where the objects of taste and talent of other nations as well as French could be seen.

Denon resided in a fine house upon the Quai Voltaire furnished in great magnificence. His pictures, prints, cameos, intaglios and statues etc. were of the best.

Michael Kelly says 'Denon's countenance was replete with intelligence and genius.'

Wm.Hy. witnessed the attempt of the Bourbons to pull down the column with the statue of Napoleon. The ropes were attached to the neck of the figure at the top of the column and extended to the Thuillerie Gardens. Thousands essayed to move it and at last the horses from the Royal stable were brought to assist but without success and it was ultimately destroyed piecemeal by artizans.

In October 1814 he watched the removal of the statue of General Desaix by workmen at night.

The brevet for the order of the Fleur de Lys was now very generally distributed, one signed by the Duke d'Aumont was presented to Wm.Hy.

A Count Pontramet of insinuating manners had found means to introduce himself to Wm.Hy. and became a frequent attendant at his dinner and supper table speaking enthusiastically of the Bourbons, but later was shot for being a spy sent to watch Louis 18th while Napoleon was in power.

Wm. Hy. being an eye-witness gives the following account of Napoleon's entry into Paris after his escape from Elba. On the 20th March 1815 "having furnished myself with a cerveloy "and biscuits I repaired to the Thuilleries taking my station "as near as possible to the entrance to the Pavillion de Flore, "when after waiting hour after hour during which period the "expectant but wearied crowds were many times replaced by "fresh comers, at past six o'clock a distant shout was heard "which rapidly increased and after the lapse of some minutes a "small escort of horse galloped into the Square and immediately "afterwards a carriage rattled along at full speed containing "the object so long and ardently expected who with Bertrand "and Drouet made signs to the shouting populace, while numerous "General Officers surrounded the vehicle uncovered and mingling "their affectionate sentiment with those of the crowd.

" On gaining the portal it was with infinite difficulty that "Napoleon could alight from the dreadful pressure, and no "sooner had he gained the bottom of the grand staircase, than he "was raised from the ground and borne up the flight of steps "upon the shoulders of the Officers during which operation "his constant cry was 'Soyez sage, mes bon enfants! Soyez sage " Je vous en prie' but to expect subordination at such a "moment was fallacious as the general impulse approximated to "madness, in proof of which a piece of the flap of his coat "being purposely or by accident torn off was instantly divided "into hundreds of scraps as reliques.

"The flight of the Bourbons though so hurried did not prevent

"them seizing the Crown Jewels. Count Pavetti, Col. of the "Gens-darmes who was guarding them, fell into disgrace with "Napoleon in consequence, but was forgiven on it being "shown that he was powerless to act otherwise and was re-"instated in his former position."

Count Pavetti a great friend of Wm.Hy. obtained for him a safe-conduct under the Emperor's government notwithstanding should England and France be at war.

Wm.Hy. having been summoned to wait on Napoleon the following is his account of the interview:

"Having contemplated for a length of time the physiognomy "of this extraordinary man (Napoleon) I looked upon myself "as extremely fortunate little dreaming that I should shortly "stand in his presence, whither I was summoned some time after. "My conduct or upon this unsuspected occasion being Count "Pavetti. When announced, Napoleon was in the act of pacing "the apartment backwards and forwards accompanied by a General "Officer with whom he was in earnest conversation, his arms "being folded over his breast, while in the right hand he held "a small bundle of papers. No sooner was ny name articulated "than stopping short he fixed his regard full upon my face "with such a penetrating glance that my confusion must have "been apparent as I felt the blood rush to my countenance, "while the powers of speech were wholly denied me.

"It has been generally remarked that no man ever "possessed a more piercing glance than Bonaparte and that one "of his greatest talents consisted in a power of reading the

"mind of a man in his physiognomy, a statement which seemed "completely exemplified on this occasion as it appeared to "me that he had developed the inmost recesses of my soul. "Having undergone the scrutiny for some moments, he addressed "me, speaking very quick and in laconic phrases.

"The nature of our conversation it is needless to detail[x], "I have therefore only to add that it entitled me to his con- "sideration, as upon the following day I was given to under- "stand that a Brevet was ordered to be made out in my name "for the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, "it being also intended to accompany the same by the pension "awarded to military officers entitled to that honour, but "from the momentous changes which ensued I was deprived of "this flattering testimony of the Emperor's favour."

NOTE: x Wm.Hy. received an appointment in the Imperial Library. Perhaps this was the topic discussed. Wm.Hy. wrote in his 'Life of Napoleon' v.2, p.390. Bonaparte was extremely liberal to literary people, a pension of four thousand francs per annum was assigned to all authors and gens-de-lettres whose necessities required it. On Mdme. de Genlis's recommendation he pensioned five indigent persons of literary talent.

In 1915 the Irelands were living in the Faubourg St. Germains near one of the casernes (barracks).

In June 1820 they were residing at Rue de Meromesuil No.14 Place Beauveare.

In September and November 1820 their address was Passage des 12 Maisons, Allee des Veuves Au Champs Elisees.

After Marshall Ney's execution by a firing squad the body was conveyed to the Hospice de la Maternite in the Rue d'Enfer where it was laid out stripped of the coat and neckerchief. Wm. Hy. with much difficulty obtained permission to view the body which he says "independent of "the physiognomy which was not handsome the body and the "limbs were of the most striking symmetry."
The body was delivered up to Mons. Gamot who had married the sister of the Marshall's widow.

Lavalette was convicted of high treason and condemned to death but aided by the heroic conduct of his wife, Sir Robert Wilson and others they managed to effect his escape from prison.

Wm.Hy. was intimately acquainted with Sir Robert Wilson's family and during Sir Robert's imprisonment he visited his sister daily and was empowered by her to collect all the circumstances in relation to the trial for high treason of Sir Robert Hutchinson and Bruce (who all assisted the escape of Lavalette).

As soon as Lavalette's escape was known his name sounded from every tongue and applause of his magnanimous wife was the universale theme of conversation.

Years after, the sentence against Lavalette was revoked and he returned to France.

With further reference to Col. Count Pavetti after Napoleon had been exiled to St. Helena, Pavetti presented himself at Court where he was graciously received by the

King, Count D'Artois and the Duke D'Augouleme but when he waited on the Duke de Berri that nobleman used to him terms of such vilifying nature accompanied by a threat to throw him over the bannisters that he was obliged to retire. Brooding over this insult to his honour and prevented by the Duke's rank from calling him to account he retired to his house and blew out his brains.

When the allied armies entered Paris in July 1815 Wm.Hy. was ordered to receive and nourish at his own expense four privates of the King of Prussia's Royal Guard at his house in the Faubourg St.Germains and had his hotel been furnished with stables he would have had to accommodate two horses in addition. These soldiers remained with him thirty days.

In the first two days(not having any knowledge of French or English) they made signs that one of the family should taste a portion from each of the dishes for fear of poison, and they laid their unsheathed swords on the table beside them, but afterwards, they acquired confidence and dispensed with these precautions. They were very quiet, good-natured and perfectly contented with the fare, but very particular that brandy should not be omitted at any repast.

Wm.Hy. being in the Place de Greve on the morning of the day two criminals were to be executed in the afternoon he felt a great curiosity to examine the Guillotine which was the identical one used throughout the sanguinary period of the Revolution.

Addressing one of the gens-d'armes stationed round the machine he obtained permission to inspect it his mind occupied

by the knowledge that this instrument had terminated the careers of a monarch and his queen, a Charlotte Corday, a Madame Rolland, a virtuous republican Danton and a merciless, sanguinary Robespierre.

One of the valets (executioners' assistants) ascended the steps asked Wm.Hy. if he wished to come up which he did accordingly.

The sack of sawdust which the valet was carrying was emptied into the long basket lined with layers of the strongest pitched cloth for the redeption of the bodies. The valet then held up the basket and showed the plank that is strapped in front of the condemned, reaching from the breast to below the knees, and is then placed upon the inclined board extending to the aperture formed to receive the neck, which when it is in this position the bourreau detached the cord that keeps the hatchet suspended, which falling from a height of twelve feet the knife acquires great force in its descent due to upwards of a hundred-weight of lead fixed on the upper part of the axe which as it cuts in a slanting direction would sever the whole body as easily as the neck.

Wm. Hy. relates the following incident:
"I was one evening attracted to my window (near the barracks in "the Faubourg St.Germain) by some violent exclamations from the "street and beheld a mob assembled and two of the Garde Royale "who with drawn sabres were exacting from an old labouring man "that he should cry out 'Vive le Roi', this the poor man would "not do from compulsory methods, when his two assailants liter-

"ally cut him down and in that prostrate condition inflicted "blows at random after which they marched to their barracks "frequently turning round and threatening the mob who followed "them. In the meantime the wounded man was borne away upon "a mattress furnished by a neighbour. On the succeeding day on "my return home I was told that the Commissary of Police, "had called to take depositions ofthe affair and that he in- "tended to return for my deposition.

"Fortunately for me I had, while absent detailed the affair "when I was cautioned, not to interfere on any account and if "questioned deny all cognizance as independently of my residing "within a few hundred yards of the caserne (barracks) containing "these guards it might be dangerous to utter a sentence which "might mitigate against the loyalty displayed upon this "occasion. Therefore upon being questioned I alleged that my "arrival at the window did not take place until the act had "transpired.

"The man died of his wounds while these worthy members of the Garde Royale escaped without any punishment whatever."

Wm.Hy. writes of the death of Mrs. Jordan which took place on 30th July 1816 at her house No.1 Rue D'Angouleme at St. Cloud that she was interred at ten oclock the ensuing morning in the burial ground of that place, the corpse being conveyed by four men and followed by six persons, the Rector, the Mayor of St.Cloud, with four Englishmen viz. Henshall, Greatorex, Keith and Woodhouse. The grave has merely a flat stone with an in-

scription giving her name and date of death.
Wm.Hy. complains bitterly of her children, their father, the Duke of Clarence or the British nation not having arranged for her to be buried in Pere la Chaise and an appropriate monument erected in commemoration of her matchless theatrical talents. He composed a poem called 'Lines to the Memory of Mrs. Jordan' and an Epitaph in verse.

In 1903 Aubrey Fitzclarence 4th Earl of Munster visited and restored the grave and had iron railings put around it.

Hayter, the classical antiquary, noted for labouriously decyphering the Herculaneum parchment rolls, while at work on this was living in Paris patronised by the Prince of Wales. Wm.Hy. became acquainted with Hayter who died in Paris shortly after 1816 in great poverty, the Prince having failed to pay his salary.

In Nov. 1820 Jean Lambert Tallien died in Paris aged 51. He had been President of the Convention during the Revolution and leader of the reaction causing the fall of Robespierre . He was one of those who signed the death-warrant of Louis 16th.

He had been a prisoner of war, confined in Portchester Castle but if it was during Wm.Hy's. Governmentship of that prison is unascertained.

An acquaintance commenced in Paris between Wm.Hy. and Count Armand de Maubreuil D'Orvault about 1820 and subsequently developed into an intimacy when both were in London which continued until 1826 when Maubreuil, who was of an irritable and

impetuous temper, being at the time in Paris met Prince Talleyrand in the Cathedral of St. Denis and after an angry colloquy struck the Prince for which he was sentenced to five years imprisonment.

Previous to this Maubreuil had given Wm.Hy. copies of his publications and certain original documents bearing on the plot to assassinate Napoleon on his way to Elba and subsequently Napoleon's son. The plot was concurred in by at least some of the allied monarchs and Maubreuil details a scene in the palace before Czar Alexander, Prince Talleyrand and the diminutive Nessebrode when the senators of the provisional government, the generals and a great number of the Prefects and Functionaries came to swear their assistance in the downfall of Napoleon andhis family.

Maubreuil was selected to carry out this plot but he states that he only undertook the task for the purpose of preventing its execution and in his address to the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle he detailed the whole of the circumstances.

In 1817 Maubreuil was tried for robbing the Queen of Westphalia of her jewels and she charged him with being suborned to assassinate Napoleon. The result of the trial is not stated.

Sinee then Maubreuil had a bitter reverse of fortune, but he still continued his advocacy of Napoleon 2nd., King of Rome and his assertions of the atrocities committed by the Bourbons as rulers of France.

Wm.Hy. writes of Napoleon:

"No man had a stronger claim to the gratitude of the crowned "heads than the Emperor, for it was he who crushed Republican- "ism, it was he who restored religion to France, disseminated "titles, distributed orders and ribands, and above all gave "the greatest eclat to the pomp of Imperial Inauguration; "but he was not a legitimate and fortune frowned upon him.

"I am aware that the reader may close my page, exclaiming "this is a decided Napoleonist; but I can with more certitude "affirm, that such an opinion is wholly without foundation. "I contemplate the actions of the man and draw a parallel "between his and those of his crowned associates; his faults "were great; whereas upon scanning his opponents I find,their "misdemeanours as enormous, without one palliative on the score "of mental perception, or physical elasticity and for this "reason I speak in terms of admiration with regard to Napoleon. "Though Bonaparte undoubtedly was a bad citizen, certainly he "was the most classic tyrant that ever existed.

"It is true he deprived France of her liberty but he gave her "in exchange power and glory. What have the Bourbons given "her?"

The Irelands returned to England in 1822.

During Wm. Hy's residence in France he made frequent visits to England and during the period of his French residence he published in London 'Scribbliomania 1815'.

The following verses were sent by him to his wife dated 1818:

'To Rosa with the Tear of Contrition
Ah! do not, do not too much blame
Forgiveness Love is all I claim
Reject me not lamenting
Were I as thou and thou wert me
I would not doom to misery
The heart that sorely bleeds to see
Its crime, and bleeds repenting.

Try me, ah try me Love once more
The heart is mine that can adore;
And proffer due concession
Then be what I wou'd prove to thee
An Angel minist'ring Mercy
Pardons flow from Divinity
And true Love, scorns oppression.'

Anna Maria (Wm.Hy's elder sister) who married Robert Markland Barnard of the East India Co. had probably died on or before 1820.

His younger sister Jane Ireland was keeping house for Robert and the two children of the marriage viz: Markland Barnard and Anna Barnard.

It was evident from the correspondence that passed between the two families that Wm.Hy. was a welcome guest and the two children were very fond of him. The following letter to him from his sister Jane is dated Nov. 10th, 1820:

"My dear Brother, I am just returned from a visit to my friend "Lady Halkett who expressed a great wish to see you before you "left England, and in consequence of that wish she called with "me in one of our morning drives, at the Golden Cross[x] with the "intention to ask you to dine with her; but our dissapointment "was great on being told 'you had that very morning (Friday) "taken your departure for Dover."

"It has surprised us very much to think you remained in
"Town three days after we had supposed you had gone, particu-
"larly as Barnard[o] and your nephew[θ] called at the Inn several
"times with the very anxious hope to see you again.
"I much wish you had written a line to E.J.Baild[rs.] if you were
"too much occupied to get so far, as I really think B. was hurt
"that the family neither saw or heard from you again.

"I sincerely hope you are long ere this in the midst of
"your family [♀], and that you escaped all the perils both by sea
"and land. How goes on all your speculations? I hope well
"and that you are in possession of all the Cardinal's virtues,
"as well as his Library. I should regret to hear of the
" 'Battle of the Books' or with the Booksellers for your sake.

"If you were not married there would be fine pulling caps
"for you amongst the Scots.

"Mr. S[==] says 'All the girls are in love with you,'
"you might indeed then sing 'which way shall I turn me, how
"shall I decide?'
"Your neice[++] is always talking of you and wondering why her
"uncle has not written. I have a strong injunction to
"remind you of all her commissions, you will at any rate be
"hand and glove with her if you do not fail in this instance.
"I told Lady H. I had sent for some shoes to Melrotte, and
"mentioned her name as recommendation, she says 'he only knows
"her as Mrs. Tyler,[+++] ' that you can explain and it will be
"all the same.

"The black net was a sorry business, as I am convinced it ought
"to have been thread instead of silk, the latter being very
"common in Paris. The next commission shall be better executed.
"Lord Chesterfield says 'never do anything in a hurry,' but
"I have not followed his injunction, having not a moment to
"spare. Write soon, or at any rate with the parcel, which
"is anxiously expected, the /foreign/ Book.
"God bless you! with the sincere love and affections of all
"around me. Believe me Your ever affectionate and attached
"sister

J. IRELAND. '

NOTES to the foregoing letter:

x The Golden Cross was a well-known Inn at Charing Cross where Wm.Hy. often put up.

o Barnard was Robert Markland Barnard.

θ the nephew was Markland Barnard afterward the Revd.

ϱ Wm.Hy's. family consisted then of his wife Martha, his daughter called Rosa but her actual name is unknown and his younger daughter Anne de Burgh Ireland.

== Eveidently Wm.Hy. had recently been in Scotland. It may be surmised that Mr. S. was Watler Scott, the novelist, Westall, that old friend of the Irelands accompanied Walter Scott many times when Scott was in London.

++ The niece was Anne Barnard afterwards married to M.R.Gowland.

+++Wm.Hy. presented a copy of his fabrications to a Lady Tyler perhaps she was the Mrs.Tyler or Lady Halkett spoken of in this letter.

In 1820 Wm.Hy. published through Fairburns "The Death-Bed Confessions of the Late Countess of Guernsey[x] to Lady Anne Hxxxxxxx. Developing a Series of Mysterious Transactions connected with the most Illustrious Personages in the Kingdom etc."

He obtained his information for this pamphlet from Lady Anne Hamilton (1766-1846) one of the Maids of Honour to Caroline, Princess of Wales; and daughter of the Duke of Hamilton.

She was the 'Lank Lady Anne' of Theodore Hook's scurrilous song.

"The Death-Bed Confessions" went through many editions and with a variety of publishers.

NOTE: x Countess of Guernsey was of course Lady Jersey.

Wm.Hy. had been away from France from the 24th Sept. to Nov. 9th 1820 evidently travelling in England and Scotland. The following undated letter to his second wife Martha was written when he was setting out on this expedition:

"Calais Tuesday 8 in the morning.

"From the above my beloved Rosa you find me still in this "damnable place and were it not for a fellow Traveller I should "be without the means of existence as I paid away my last "farthing yesterday. I will now tell you all that has passed. "We got on board the Antigonus which carried the french mail at "one oclock in the day and at half past just as the sails were "lowering a waiter from Murries came running down with the

"Memoirs of which he had but just time to throw into
"the Packet and off we sailed in company with three others,
"we continued to tack for two hours in a tremendous sea making
"no way at all when suddenly came on what is termed a White
"Squawl and a more horrid scene I never witnessed, every
"passenger excepting me and my friend was under hatches, in
"an instant the sea swept over us in torrents, hail and rain
"pelted and the wind whistled literally as if splitting the
"sails in ribands, in short, after an hour longer absolutely
"exposed to imminent danger we were obliged to turn and make
"this port again as well as we were able, drenched and every-
"thing that is horrible. As I had made acquaintance with
"Mr. J. Doyle[x] his sister and neice who were exposed to the
"same danger as all the vessels were compelled alike to come
"back, he invited me to dine with them which I did, and now to
"complete our misery on going down to get our baggage out of
"the Packet this morning we find she sailed at three taking away
"every stitch of luggage of me and my friend and to end the
"picture the wind is even worse than ever notwithstanding
"which we are going off again at high water 3 oclock. I
"have nothing at all new to add but with the presents to give
"you as much of my news as possible, pray think of me,
"Kiss the dear ones I entreat and let me find you on my return
"warm with that affection which I dare believe in my soul you
"cherish for him who is as ever thine

W. H. IRELAND."

(Insert this at page 339)

John Doyle 1797-1868

About 1820 John Doyle left Dublin, his birthplace for London, he was already a very clever miniaturist but about 1830 he turned towards caricature and developed a highly original style and wielded the rapier that usually had accompanied each work. He took his Quest for circulation & Madame who published them with immediate success, but his identity with the caricaturist was not known for many years afterwards.

He signed his work "H.B."

His son, 'Dicky Doyle' illustrated Thackeray's 'Newcomes' and designed the cover of 'Punch'.

and in the third case by the writer as already detailed

NOTE: x John Doyle travelling with his sister and neice would possibly imply that he was not then married, if that is the case he would be about twenty-three years of age, and the date would be 1820.

(Insert detailed account of John Doyle's life.)

While living in France Wm.Hy. besides his literary employment and the several works he wrote and published in England, purchased many rare MSS. and ancient books for disposing of at a profit. The Revolution and the Napoleonic wars had released great numbers of such rarities from the belligerent countries and they were to be had at trivial prices considering their antiquity and interest. These favourable circumstances rendered possible the formation of the Wallace Collection and though Lord Hertford spent enormous sums on its acquisition yet if it was now for sale it would realise much more than it cost.

ASPERSION ON WM. HY. REFUTED BY LEIGH SOTHEBY.

One purchase by Wm.Hy. and its sale led to one of the many aspersions on his character whoch arose from his avowed youthful fabrication and he had throughout his after-life to suffer vilification, suspicion and abuse from the intemperate literature of the period of the Shakspeare fabrications, though censure then was more or less justifiable, it was certainly not applicable to his subsequent work.

Fortunately where concrete cases were in question it became possible to refute them and in two such cases the accusations were proved untrue on the highest authority and in the third case by the writer as already detailed

in the case of 'Chatelar' and 'Rizzio'.

One of the two cases mentioned is as follows. Wm.Hy. had procured abroad, a block book of 1448, Dr. Hartlieb's Cyromantia, which preceded the invention of printing. Only one other copy was known and this had been purchased for the Grand Library, Paris, for £2960. while the copy purchased by Wm.Hy. is now in the Ryland's Library in Manchester.

The Revd. J. Richardson LL.B. who was connected with the 'Times' for forty years wrote in his 'Recollections 1856,' after alluding to Wm.Hy. deceiving Dr.Parr by his Shaksperian fabrications :

"This Ireland is said to have made no less a fool of Lord Spencer, "the great book-collector who purchased as a genuine 'Block book' "an ingenious imitation in India ink or sepia of a work called " 'Chiromancy' or the art of telling fortunes by the lines of "the hand, for which piece of rubbish his lordship I believe "paid a hundred odd guineas and it is now to be seen in the "collection at Althorpe carefully preserved from contact with "the profane atmosphere beneath a glass case on the library table."

Samuel Leigh Sotheby in his "Principia Typographica 1858 " speaking of Lord Spencer says "Not once, not twice, but thrice "has his Lordship permitted the whole of the Block Books in "that noble library at Althorpe to be brought up to London "to aid us in our investigations. We thus had the opportunity "of carefully examining the book in question and great therefore "was our astonishment at reading the statement made respecting "it by Dr.Richardson."

The following letter was accordingly sent to Dr.Richardson

"The Woodlands, Norwood, June 19th 1856.

"Dear Sir, After reading the statement made by you in the "second volume of your Reminiscences p.164 respecting the "Block Book of Hartlieb's Chiromancy in the library of Earl "Spencer, I immediately through Mr. Appleyard made application "to that nobleman, that the book in question should again be "brought to London for my re-examination, because at the time "(a few months since) I had some fac-similes made from it for "my forthcoming work. I saw nothing in that volume that "could leave me for a moment to suppose it to be a forgery, or "rather an imitation of the work of Hartlieb by the hand of "the unprofitably ingenious Wm.Hy. Ireland of Shaksperian "notoriety. Consequently on Thursday last I most carefully "re-examined the whole of the volume, the result of which is "that in my humble opinion there must be altogether some mis-"take in the information upon which you have founded the "statement related by you.

"The volume in question is one which has been executed by "the press in the usual printing ink of that time and upon "paper which will not bear the application of any preparation "of 'India ink or sepia' without its running, as on blotting "paper.

"It is in fact as genuine a printed production as is the " 'Times Newspaper'.

"I feel sure that you are the last person who would willingly

"allow any statement to be circulated that can in any way be "calculated to disparage the contents of so important a library[x] "as that formed by the late Earl Spencer.

"It may have happened that W.H.Ireland was in some way or other "connected with the party who obtained the book from the Officier "who stole it from the Imperial Library at Vienna whence the "volume is stated to have been purloined.

"Should you be able to give me the details upon which your "statement was founded I shall feel very greatly obliged.

S. LEIGH SOTHEBY.

To Revd. Dr. Richardson."

NOTE: x Sotheby expresses no sympathy for the man whose memory is thus defamed or for his daughters one at least was still alive, his only concern is the disparagement of the Library.

The following is Dr. Richardson's reply: "Times Office, July 6th.

"I much regret that anything in my book should have given you any "annoyance or trouble. I heard the assertion as to its f~~f~~abri- "cation from the late Gordon Urquhart Esq. of the Navy Pay Office, "a book-collector and a particular friend of Ireland with whom he "was concerned in several book transactions. Of course I tell "the story as it was told to me. What you have done, I admit, "will establish its genuiness."

It appears that the volume in question was sold May 20th 1815 by Christie's with a "Collection of Rare Books formed by a Gentleman on the Continent." Christis records give the name of the owner of the collection as Mr. Coxe. Lord Spencer bought it after the sale for one hundred guineas.

The writer can find no evidence that Gordon Urquhart was a particular friend or even a friend of Wm.Hy. Urquhart telling this untrue tale after Wm.Hy's. death does not appear to be the act of a friend.

Between 1816 and 1826 Urquhart was a supporter of the Prize Ring and a companion of Captain Barclay, Berkeley Craven, Sir Henry Smyth, Tom Griffiths, Jackson and others of sporting celebrity.

Like George Selwyn he collected the halters with which notorious malefactors were hanged.

Urquhart quitted England for Calais to escape his creditors and died there by a fall down a staircase at the close of a convivial evening.

Wm.Hy. mentions Urquhart and his collection of hangmen's ropes and his being both a print and a book collector in "Scribbleomania" and in "Chalcographimania".

THE FAKED SHAKSPEARE BELLOWS PORTRAIT.

While still living in Paris Wm.Hy. received a letter from and Edward Allen of Jersey offering him an original portrait of Shakspeare painted on oak for a thousand francs.

Wm.Hy. having been so long abroad was ignorant of the frauds being practised in London by Zincke and Edward Holder which consisted in procuring ancient portrait paintings and turning them into likenesses of Shakspeare by painting on the top of the original portrait.

Wm.Hy. offered £80 for it on condition that he was satisfied

of its originality, which was accepted. Upon receipt of this portrait it was found to be painted on one half of an immense pair of bellows and of mahogany, not oak, as had been stated.

The unusually lofty and capacious bald forehead in the Droeshout portrait was similarly shown in this, but it was obvious that repainting had been done in that part of the portrait, so before paying for it he stipulated that it should be cleaned and placed it for that purpose in the hands of Ribot of the Quai de la Ferraille and received a shock when told that instead of being Shakspeare, the portrait was not that of a man at all, but of an old woman.

As soon as cleaning started the high forehead vanished, the brown moustache and ruff having given place to a cap decorated with blue ribbons while a kerchief appeared overspreading the matronly bosom.

Allen agreed to take back the picture if it was restored to the likeness of Shakspeare which was done by Ribot so skilfully that no repainting was discernible.

The picture was sold by Allen to Talma, the great French actor for two hundred pounds, who had made for it a sumptuous mahogany case lined with velvet.

Previous to Talma's death, though told that the portrait was spurious, he refused to believe it until his final illness when he became aware of the fact.

When Talma's effects were sold the bellow's portrait was stated to be by an artist named Porbus, a Fleming, that Talma had

had refused a thousand napoleons for it and that when he had received a visit from Charles Lamb the latter fell upon his knees and kissed it. It was sold at this sale for £130 and taken to London by the purchaser who expected to realise a great sum by its sale there.

The bellows painting had been altered to a portrait of Shakspeare by Zincke who sold it to Foster the well-known dealer. Foster sold it to Allen for five guineas, not as being an original portrait but as a memento.

In Notes & Queries for 20th June 1925 Dr. F. William Cox writes:

"In a large paper copy of Smith's 'Bibliotheca Cantiana' 1837
"which had belonged to Sir Robert Sydney, opposite to the note
"on W.H. Ireland's 'History of Kent' is written 'He (i.e.W.H.I.)
" robbed Penshurst House of many MSS. of Sir P. Sydney and sold
"them in London.' To this note Sir Robert has put his initials."

Dr. Cox was communicated with, who kindly gave the writer further particulars. The initials were genuinely Sir Robert's, but no date attached to them, the book in which the note occurred was published two years after Ireland's death.

If the charge was a mistake or untrue Ireland had no opportunity to meet it. It may have been that the MSS. were mislaid - except for the statement that they were sold in London. If so, why did not Sir Robert put in a claim for them?

The writer sees no possibility of obtaining further particulars so has to leave the matter as it stands.

MISS IRELAND ASPIRING TO BECOME A VOCALIST.

In an undated letter from Wm.Hy. Ireland to Wm. Thos. Moncrieff probably written about 1822-1825, he invites him to dine with him upon the following Sunday at 4 o'clock. He gives his address at Kirk House, Pitt Street, Prospect Place and lest Moncrieff should make any mistake about the house he adds: "My house is the last on the left hand side and is apparent from "being the largest in the street and has three windows with iron "balconies. Like all poets I totally omitted on the other side "to say that my daughter is most anxious that you should hear "her voice and for that purpose solicits that you will not fail "on Sunday."

Prospect Place is now St.George's Road and Pitt Street is now Oswin Street in Newington.

Evidently one of Wm.Hy's daughters had a good singing voice and from the following letter it appears that training it was in contemplation.

"Sept. 24th 1829. 91 Lower Portland Street.
"Sir, As I must go out of town on Saturday I am obliged to "request that I may have the pleasure of seeing Mrs.Ireland and "your daughter to-morrow at ten unless you prefer Wednesday next "at the same hour in which case have the goodness to let me know. " I am Sir, Yours obediently GEORGE SMART.

George Smart (1776-1867) the musician and the leading conductor of his day was also a noted organist and composer and received a knighthood. His portrait was painted by Wm.Bradley in 1829.

(Insert this after page 346)

William Thomas Moncrieff (1794-1857) dramatist, poet & song writer was in 1829 living at Seville House, Lambeth where he had a private prison.

In 1832 'The Surrey Theatre Beef Steak Club' was formed and was held at the Equestrian Coffee House, of which Club Moncrieff was the Laureate. Elliston and Fairbrother also were members.

In 1843 Moncrieff was residing at Millbank, Westminster and according to the Medical Journal for Oct. 7th of that year "Have the additional information" "Ask the butcher or baker or enquire at the post-office and you will be aware of the information."

In Dec. 1843 he received an appointment in the Charterhouse through, it was said, the instrumentality of Queen Victoria. Moncrieff was then nearly blind and

own
r 1822
SS. and
ous
he act
found
fraid
e
ome sort
ersecu-
ven in
. is
erton
ly
poor
.
memory.
' the
etending
ent

"Dr. Parr, the great Greek Scholar, heading the enthusiastic party of believers in the authenticity of the newly discovered

HORSE-WHIPPING OF SIR HUDSON LOWE.

Richard Hengist Horne, writing of Chatterton and his own friend Wm.Hy. Ireland with whom he became acquainted after 1822 says:

"Each of them pretended to have found some old original MSS. and "no doubt the idea of forgery and wrong doing in any serious "sense had never been intended, probably such a view of the act "had never crossed their minds. But having done it and found "the effect surpass all they had anticipated, they were afraid "at once to confess the truth and allowed themselves to be "carried on with the force of circumstances they had in some sort "innocently created.

"But one had been forgiven and admired, the other was persecu-"ted or held in odium through life and has not been forgiven in "his grave.

"Why this odium has been attached only to young Ireland is "quite explicable for it seems to me in the case of Chatterton "men of distinction did not peril their judgments nor hotly "enter into contests, and the melancholly suicide of the poor "young poet, together with his undoubted genius, disarmed "all hostility and has cast a pathetic interest over his memory.

"But young Ireland was said to have 'taken in ' some of the "first men of the day (i.e. they took themselves in by pretending "to a judgment which they did not possess) and a hot contest "ensued.

"Dr.Parr, the great Greek Scholar, heading the enthusiastic party of believers in the authenticity of the newly discovered

"MSS. of Shakspeare, and John Kemble heading the party who pro-
"nounced them spurious.

"In early youth I chanced to make the acquaintance of Wm.Hy.
"Ireland at a booksellers shop in the Hampstead Road. He was then
"somewhat in years but a strikingly handsome man; with a mass of
"iron-grey hair hanging over the collar of a dark blue frogged and
"braided coat, he had very much the appearance of a sun-burned
"general officer.

"He had been residing for many years in Paris, of his boyhood's
"error and its injurious consequences he often used to relate many
"interesting anecdotes.

"Young Ireland left the country and settled himself in France.[x]
"While on his rambles he chanced to meet with the pretty widow
"of Admiral B.[o] who speedily fell in love with him. They were
"married soon after, went to Paris and by mutual consent enjoyed
"themselves amidst all its gaities, and spent every farthing they
"possessed in a very short time.

"During various struggles to make a living Ireland became an
"excellent French scholar and eventually displayed this by
"emulating his first unfortunate success in England.

"He now published the love songs of the poet Chatelar to Mary
"Queen of Scots which were assumed to be, and generally believed
"to be authentic.[xx] One or two of these compositions I have seen
"and found them to be full of tender elegance. No wonder the book-
"sellers caught at them.

"After a time Ireland got himself presented to Napoleon I.
"and had some appointment given him in the Public Libraries.

"With the fall of the most-admired and best abused genius
"of his age, Ireland suddenly left Paris, 'had to fly' he said
"and came to London.

"Ireland at this time was living with his wife and daughters
"at Camden Town[xxx]. He was naturally of a genial spirit and
"a long residence in Paris had given a fine tone of lively
"French elegance to the whole family.

"He evidently preferred the society of young people and at
"his house were met artists and artistes of various kinds all
" 'on their promotion' and students in literature, poetry, and
" science, together with a racy sprinkling of French and
" Spanish 'political' refugees, all singing agreably or playing
" the guitar.

"Among these was the Marquis de Maubreuil, the least genial
"of the visitors, the young Baron Las Cases (son of Count Las
" Cases author of the St. Helena Journal) Balsir Chatterton, the
"late harpist to the Queen, several students of the Royal
"Academy [oo] and among them Sam Drummond son of the painter of
"the 'Death of Nelson' also the Hon. G---- F----, a near
"relation of the Earl of Anglesey,[ooo] Dr. Stone at that time
"celebrated for his attacks upon the phrenologists, and a
"nice floral sprinkling of young lady aspirants in painting
"and music.

"The 'board' was always merry, hospitable, and kindly, and
"presented that sort of easy art-life so rarely found in
England.

"If the principal dish at supper consisted of roasted apples or "baked pears, with side-plates of tomatoes and radishes, there were "no apologies. If the salad bowl had been broken in the morning, "there was a capital salad served in a cracked soup-tureen, or "something else, But no foolish apologies. The thing furnished "a subject for merriment.

"Ireland was not eloquent but he had a good flow of words, some- "times 'talked like a book' and often expressed himself with great "energy and a special gesticulation that most people would consider "rather extravagant. For instance having a fine fall of iron- "grey hair, he would suddenly enhance his delivery by raising both "hands with his fingers grasping his hair on each side, so that "those who saw this for the first time, made sure he was about to "tear out two handfulls. He varied his alarming effects by "occasionally setting one leg and foot at work upon the floor "with a short nervous up and down action, noiseless in itself, "but making everything shake upon the table, and sometimes the "whole room shook.

"One day he beckoned a young man== aside who had recently left "the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and closing the door of his "study said to him in an undertone full of vague meanings

" 'You have read A Voice from St.Helena?'

" 'I have' replied the Cadet.

" 'And the Journal of Count Las Cases?'

" 'Yes'.

" 'My God, Sir did you ever' (up went both hands like wild claws " into his hair) 'did you ever read such things before in your " life?'

" 'I certainly never did.'

" 'Now apart from country, sinking the question of English and

" French and merely looking at it as the treatment of a great,

" a noble, a once all powerful foe, isn't it enough to make

" the blood boil, Sir, to read of such atrocities of persecut-

" ion as the great Napoleon experienced from that gaoler Sir

" Hudson Lowe?'

" His eyes flashed, his cheek and forehead flashed, the

" clutching fingers were slowly withdrawn from his hair, and

" the right knee began to work rapidly up and down till the

" pens, penwiper, paper-knife and every other light article

" danced upon the table.

" 'It certainly was by no means to the honour of England'

" said the juvenile soldier after a pause.

" 'Honour!, an eternal disgrace!, the whole country disgraced

" by this one man, wouldn't you like to see him shot?'

" 'Well no; I daresay he thought he was doing his duty, and

" under very trying circumstances, though he did it shockingly

" at times.'

" 'Wouldn't you like to see him horse-whipped?'

" 'By one of the Emperor's relations?'

" 'By anybody, sir! '

" 'Pardon me, no, only by some who -'

" 'Who felt a deep interest in the Emperor. He slowly

" and tormentingly murdered the Emperor, Wasn't he murdered

" by inches? Yes, you would like to see one of his dearest

" and most devoted friends and followers, one of the
" voluntary companions of his exile, cane, thrash, horse-whip
" that State gaoler?'
" 'I don't know that I should like to see it.'
" 'But you would have no objection to hear of such a thing?'
" ' I certainly should not.'
" 'Would you give' (here the sole of one foot began to work
" a powerful vibration upon the floor) 'Would you give some
" help to such an act?'
" 'What act?'
" 'A consummation devoutly to be wished'
" 'What consummation Mr. Ireland?'
" 'Horse-whipping.'
" 'Help one gentleman to horse-whip another?'
" 'No, no, not exactly that, I mean help in the sense of
" saving the avenger, the castigator, from the lash of the
" Law, if the State gaoler wont't fight.'
" 'I don't know, Let me understand.'
" 'You shall, you shall! My God! Yes Mr. Richard! '
" (Here both hands went up into his hair) 'Yes, you may well
" wish to understand. But it will be done, done, Sir! '
" 'By whom? one of the Napoleon family, of course.'
" 'Not of his family' (here the foot began a strong
" vibration) 'but one of his companions in exile.'
" 'The Old General?'
" 'No, not him.'
" 'The French Savan?'
" 'No, not the Savan.'

" 'Barry O'Meara, then?' (here the vibration of the foot
" became audible)
" 'No, Mr.Richard.'
" 'Count Las Cases?'
" 'You have it, Count Las Cases, but vicariously.'
" 'Horse-whip a man vicariously, Mr.Ireland?'
" 'The Count is too much in years, and it would not do to risk,
" to risk.'
" 'The horse-whip changing hands?'
" 'Exactly so, but Baron Las Cases, the Count's son, will be
" the vicar. You've met him here?' +++
" 'Yes, once.'
" 'He will do it.'
" Ireland at this period had chambers for literary business in
" Clement's Inn, and here he and one or two more concocted the
" entire plan, of which the ladies at Camden Town were to be
" kept in perfect ignorance till all had been accomplished.
" It would occupy too much space to narrate how they hired three
" hackney coaches, two of which were to contain foreign friends
" who were to do nothing and know nothing, but drive off in
" different directions at a certain signal: how they waylaid
" the doomed State gaoler, how Baron Las Cases armed with a
" light riding whip, waited till a carriage door was opened,
" and a gentleman alighted on his arrival to dinner;
" how the desired event took place, and the agile performer
" rapidly sprang up the stone steps, and threw his card into

" the passage after the heels of the retiring personage, how the
" operator hastily entered one of the hackney coaches (the third)
" close to the railings of a green enclosure of the square, getting
" out of the door on the other side immediately, and slowly walking
" away, while that coach and the others drove off in haste; how a
" choice party of five met at Ireland's chambers in Clement's
" Inn some hours after to a most excellent supper, at which we
" all talked and laughed, sotto voce at the same time and tried
" to eat and drink, but were in too wild a state of hilarity, as
" well as apprehension of the police, besides preparations for the
" Baron's escape out of England, to listen, enjoy or understand
" anything. Altogether it was a boyish affair and yet with a
" touch of the 'Historical' of which Ireland made the most. His
" geese were always swans at least, and upon this occasion they
" were Imperial eagles.

" The address of Baron Las Cases on the card he threw into the
" passage was at the Hotel de ------Calais, where he was to await
" with his seconds the arrival of Sir Hudson.

" To get him safe on board a certain fishing smack, attired as a
" fisherman, but looking far more like a handsome young smuggler
" in a French Vaudeville, was safely accomplished at about five in
" the morning, after driving about for two hours very slowly in
" every direction but the one intended by the device of Ireland
" who acted as strategist, throughout the affair, till the flying
" fisherman stepped into a boat at the foot of Wapping ~~Oil~~ Old Stairs.

" It is hardly necessary to say that Sir Hudson did not con-
" sider himself bound to avail himself of the address on the
" card thrown into the passage. "

NOTES:

x Only visited France in 1805 did not settle there till 1814.

o Not Admiral but Captain P. Bayly, R.N.

xx They were authentic - see authenticity of Chatelar & Rizzio page

xxx At Upper Park Street, Camden Town.

oo Among them John and Richard Hilder uncles of the writer.

ooo Mrs. Ireland was Aunt by marriage of the E. of Anglesea.

== Richard H. Horne himself.

+++ Baron Las Cases born 1799 served with Napoleon in some of his later compaigns.

Lord Roseberry writes of Lowe in 'The Last Phase'
"The correspondence between Malcolm and Lowe shows Lowe as
"Tart, narrow and suspicious and no one who reads it can fail
"to understand why he was an unfit representative of Britain in
" so delicate and difficult a charge."

Philip Gibbs in "St.Helena" attributes to Lord Bathurst so harassing Lowe in his orders respecting Napoleon that endeavouring to conform to them was one of the causes of the enmity between the jailer and his prisoner.

Lowe's"enemies, English politicians as well as Frenchmen
"lost no opportunity of putting him and the residents at Longwood
" at loggerheads although history is at last, if reluctantly

"granting to him many fine qualities of character and acknow-
"ledging the impossible task he was set.

" During the five years he governed St.Helena he was liked
"and respected by the inhabitants who genuinely regretted it
"when he left the island. Even his enemies had to allow him
"due honour for his successful efforts to abolish slavery in
"St.Helena.

" If ever a man had reason to be glad to end a thankless task
"it must have been the unlucky Lowe whose duty it had been
"to act as guardian and Jailer of the scheming mischief-makers
"at Longwood. That Lowe was not the man for the part is now
"clear to everybody.

" Although a fine soldier, a good linguist, intelligent,
"a hard and conscientious worker, and kindly in disposition,
"he had not a trace of tact and had a pedantic insistance for
"trifles which drove the inmates of Longwood alomst to dis-
"traction."

On leaving St.Helena; Lowe and his family received an appreciative address from the inhabitants and four years later on his spending a few days on the island, he was received with enthusiasm by all classes, the speakers in welcoming him alluded to his justice and impartiality as a Governor and his liberality and kindness as a man. Lady Low's well-known charity and benevolence were also praised.

RICHARD H. HORNE.

Richard Henry (or Hengist) Horne 1803-1884 educated at Sandhurst became a Midshipman in the Mexican Navy and served in the war with Spain.

He was shipwrecked in the Gulf of St.Laurence, and afterwards sailed in a timber ship for England in which the crew mutinied and later the ship took fire.

He began his literary career in 1828 and published many poems, plays and other books.

From 1839 to 1846 he corresponded with Elizabeth Barrett, her letters to him being published in 1877.

About 1840 he was made a Commissioner on employment of children in mines and factories.

In 1847 he married Miss Foggs, but he was unsuited to live a domestic life.

In 1852 in Australia Horne became Commander of the Gold Escort in ~~in~~ Victoria, in 1853 Commissioner of Crown-lands for the Gold Fields and in 1855 Territorial Magistrate.

He returned to England in 1869 and in 1876 received a Civil list pension of £100 per annum.

He was a good musician, sang well and was a marvellous whistler and an expert swimmer.

He acted as chairman of the Urban Club which held its meeting in St. Johns Gate Clerkenwell.

In 1884 he died at Margate and was buried there.

WM. HY'S. LETTER TO COBBETT.

1829 Cobbett's Weekly Political Register.

Saturday, October 10.

Shakespeare Hoax.

.....That Wm.Hy.Ireland is alive, however, the following letter from him will show. I publish it with great pleasure, not only as a confirmation of the truth of my own statement, but in justice to him.

"London, October 5th, 1829.

Sir,--Permit me to offer my grateful acknowledgments for the very handsome manner in which you have been pleased to notice my fabrication of the Shaksperian MSS., in the 4th Number of your work, entitled, Advice to Young Men. I am the more particularly urged to remit the present, as in your production above referred to, you have handled the subject of my spurious papers, in a manner altogether unlike the style adopted by the generality of those very liberal and enlightened critics and writers, who have descanted upon the same topic.

Respecting your statements they are correct throughout, with the exception of an annotated Bible being produced, as the volume in question did not form a feature among the documents delivered to my father. However, Sir, in regard to the unrelenting persecution and virulence displayed towards me, as mentioned by you, it would be impossible, even for your energetic pen, to discant at sufficient length upon that head. The intention was, not only to vilify and hunt me from society, but goad my lacerated mind till I should be led to commit the act of self-destruction; so that my tongue being mute for ever, efforts might have been set on foot to prove, that the infamous suicide, young Ireland, had not been the writer of the papers, but a mere vehicle for producing to the world the fabrications of veteran heads, thereby lightening onus of shame from themselves in having been the dupes of a mere boy. You state, and with strict justice, that while my writings were esteemed to be the effusions of Shakespeare; sublimity and poetic fire were ascribed to them; but no sooner was the hue and cry raised, than sublimity was construed into methodistical rant, pathos became the whining of a school girl, and poetic fire dwindled into unmeaning rant. This is not mere assertion, since men who committed themselves not only to state but even write and publish their unqualified encomiums, went so far as to write and publish point-blank denials of their previous attestations;

as however facts are stubborn things, I will proceed to illustrate my assertion in the person of one Boaden. This man, at the period when the Shaksperian papers were issued, was editor of the Oracle newspaper; the columns of which abounded daily with sounding panegyrics as to the style, i.e. of my writings, and his thorough conviction of their originality; on a sudden, however, that writer having discovered he had been wandering in the dark with his eyes wide open, thought fit to shift his ground and give the direct lie to his previous opinions. This Boaden, at the period in question, produced a drama, entitled 'Fontainville Forest;' since which he has made himself known to the literary world as author of a miserable volume on the subject of portraits of Shakespeare, that may be regarded as originals. ~~Here William Henry takes up the pen.~~ The latter work has been followed by two bulky volumes, entitled 'The Life of the late John Philip Kemble, Esq.,' after which came forth two equally ponderous tomes, recording The Memoirs of Mrs. Siddons; a brace of lucubrations, which, on the score of dulness and fulsome eulogy, may well cry, par nobile fratrum, since never fell four volumes deader weights from the English press. Yet such is a sample of one of the fulminating instruments employed to hunt down a boy then destitute and friendless. It may not however be irrelevant to remark, in reference to the trashy piece entitled Fontainville Forest, which appeared some 28 years back; that this very ingenuous writer and critic, significantly remarked to a friend, who complimented him on the theatrical effort in question, 'That he (Boaden) believed he had given Billy (meaning Shakspeare) the go by!' The above person was one, among the many, who conceived that my literary forgeries more deservedly entailed upon me the gallows than if I had fabricated a ream of bank paper; while to crown this picture of dotard folly and self-sufficiency, about five years back, speaking to me concerning my Shakespearian hoax, Boaden remarked with the greatest solemnity, 'You must be aware, Mr. Ireland, that it was little short of sacrilege; indeed, Sir, it was as bad as taking the holy chalice from the altar, and --- therein.' Finally, it was in vain that I wrote contrite letters to Mr. Chalmers and various others, amongst the most prominent believers, entreating their pardon, and that my conduct might be regarded as the act of a boy, without any premeditation or evil design at heart, in no one solitary instance were my applications even noticed; so implacable, and fiend-like, I may say, was the conduct manifested towards me. I will now only further intrude upon your time to remark, in support of your assertion, where you say, 'Every young man when he reads should judge for himself,' that on producing MSS. which I had penned only twelve hours before, I have heard the learned and the antiquarian adduce, as proofs of their undoubted authenticity, circumstances (being myself aware of facts) which I knew ought

to have acted as the most cogent reasons for their not being accredited; nevertheless, those very men were the grand arbiters to establish documents as upwards of two centuries old; which, as before observed, had only emanated from my pen twelve hours previous.

Should you feel inclined, Sir, to give publicity to the present, in confirmation of the arguments already adduced in your entertaining Number, you are at perfect liberty so to do; and with every apology for this long intrusion on your forbearance, I beg to subscribe myself,

Sir,

Your grateful and obliged

Servant,

W. H. Ireland.

I never saw Mr. Ireland but once, and that was more than twenty-nine years ago; but, I have always remembered his at-once-ludicrous and melancholy story. No doubt that many of the "believers" were really learned men, and Doctors Parr and Wharton were unquestionably such. They themselves had been, in this respect, misled by fashion; they were naturally ashamed at the exposure of the folly into which habitual enthusiasm had led them; but, their justice ought to have forbidden them to act cruelly towards this boy, whose only crime was having undeceived them, having convinced them that they had had their taste and judgment corrupted by fashion. Then the talents of the boy ought to have had weight with them too. But, every feeling of justice and mercy was overcome by that wounded literary pride. Their conduct in this case was very much a-kin to that of a girl who destroys the fruit of her illicit amours. It is curious that I never saw a copy of these famous Shaksperian remains. I wish some one would lend the book for a day or two. If left at No. 183, Fleet Street, it shall be returned in a few days, and handled with great care.

SAMUEL DRUMMOND.

Samuel Drummond (1765-1844) A.R.A., mentioned in Horne's account as a guest at the Ireland's supper parties in Upper Park Street, Camden Town, painted the miniature of Wm. Hy. when the latter was about the age of 55.

Drummond when fourteen ran away to sea and only changed a sailor's life when twenty, for a clerkship in the city practising painting after his day's work. In 1785 he married a widow who died in 1788 and about 1794 he married again having five children by his second wife.

He started painting portraits for which he charged from five shillings to half a guinea. In 1804 he charged two guineas and in 1808 five guineas for a head only. He was able to paint a portrait in an hour and a half with only one sitting.

In 1806 he was living in Church Street, Soho.

Before his death, circumstances compelled him to seek pecuniary assistance from the Academy.

In 1808 Constable remarked to Farington of Diary fame 'Drummond is the King of a Pot-house and has such low habits 'and notions that he seemed unfit to be associated with men of 'rank at the Academy dinner.'

As for many years before and many years after this remark was made Drummond worked constantly from early morning until ten at night, he could not have had much time to be 'King of a Pot-house.'

Such malicious remarks seem a habit of the period.

WM. HY'S. SEVEN AGES.

A Prospectus of a proposed autobiography was issued by Wm.Hy. Ireland (probably circa 1830) entitled

'Shakspeare Ireland's Seven Ages.'

It was to be published in two 8vo. volumes (the first volume was already written) comprising one thousand pages with a portrait of the author and illustrations price £1. 12. 0. Subscribers' names received and the work to be published by Mr. Miller, Bookseller 137 Oxford Street.

On paragraph of the Prospectus reads:
"Weary of applying to booksellers and most anxious to retain "the copyright of the present labour in his own hands for the "benefit of his children, the writer ventures to solicit the "names of a certain number of subscribers."

The Author's portrait was to be from the miniature painted by Samuel Drummond.

The work however was not subscribed for sufficiently to render publication possible.

The writer has been unable to trace the whereabouts of the first volume. It was not sold with Wm.Hy's remains, which had been included by permission in the sale of Charles Mathew's collection sold by Sotheby's 1835, but it is described as being among such remains by the writer of the letter written in April 1835 to Wm. Cobbett.

The Great Illegitimates! Public and Private Life of that celebrated Actress Miss Bland otherwise Mrs. Ford or Mrs. Jordan etc.

The author of this work has long been a subject of conjecture. It was however partly written by Martha Ireland - especially that portion where she describes the people who visited Sir Francis and Lady Lumm at which parties she, together with her first husband, Captain Paget Bayly were constant attendants, and it was here that Martha became friendly with Mrs. Jordan or rather Mrs. Ford as she was then called. The greater part of the book was however written by Wm. Hy. who published it in 1832. He however accepted of a sum of money from an agent of William 4th to suppress it with the consequence that the work has become very scarce.

Though the work was published at five shillings the writer had to give five pounds for his copy.

WM. HY'S. LAST YEARS.

George Virtue publisher of Ivy Lane commenced to issue in serial numbers a work entitled "The Picturesque Beauties of Devonshire by W.H. Ireland" in 1833.

The first number can be seen in the British Museum attached to it is a letter signed by Thomas Conroy dated from Norris Castle, Cowes 12th August 1833, stating that H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent gives permission that "The Picturesque Beauties of Devonshire" may be dedicated to Her and to the Princess Victoria. It is

addressed to Mr. W.H.Ireland 78 Upper Stamford Street, Waterloo Road.

The first number is illustrated by engravings by C.B. Campion and T. Bartlett.

As far as is known no second number was issued.

The following is an undated letter:

WM. HY. ARRESTED FOR DEBT.

"My Dr.Sir, If you are not acquainted with the fact I was "yesterday morning arrested by E. Wilson of the Exchange "because I could not get my MS. executed in time. I shall not "be able to get out of this Den unless I pay a portion of the "Law expenses and as everything else is arranged, might I "solicit at your hands the loan of One Pound as in case I cannot "make up the amount required I shall be detained here all "tomorrow, Yours with respects to Mrs. Virtue W.H. IRELAND."

The only work by Wm.Hy. published by, or for, E. Wilson, Royal Exchange was "Answer to Sir Walter Scott's History of Napoleon &c." translated from the French by Wm.Hy. 1829. Perhaps the letter was written about this period.

In January 1832 Wm.Hy. borrowed of his friend James Hilder seventeen pounds.

WM. UPCOTT.

One of Wm. Hy's friends was William Upcott with whom he had many business dealings.

Wm. Upcott (1779-1845) was the son of the Artist Ozias Humphrey by Delly Wickers who died in 1787. He was called Upcott after Humphrey's Mother. At 3 or 4 years old he attended a child School at Oxford where the schoolmistress was nearly eighty and illiterate. At 5 years old he was sent to an Oxford seminary and from there in 1787 to the public grammar school at Witney for eighteen months when he was placed under the tuition of the Revd. Jethro Inwood at Bicester.

In 1790 he was for six months with a Mr. Young of Reading a narrow minded Presbyterian who half starved him and Upcott's secret letter of complaint caused his removal in 1791 to the Revd. Ebenezer Beasly at Uxbridge where he remained two years, then came to London to see his father and returned to Oxford while a profession should be chosen for him.

In March 1797 he was placed with Evans, bookseller of Pall Mall and afterwards apprenticed to John Wright (1770-1844) the greatest political bookseller of his time at whose shop the most celebrated characters were wont to assemble.

There, young Upcott attracted the attention of several authors, Dean (John) Ireland (1761-1842), Wm. Gifford (1757-1826) and Dr. Wolcot (1738-1819).

He was a witness to the quarrel between Gifford and Wolcot when the latter had to be ejected from the shop.

Upcott remained with Wright three and a half years, working hard and in addition taking French lessons from an emigre three times a week at 4 a.m. for 3 hours paying tenpence a lesson. At seven he breakfasted and at a quarter past appeared at the shop in Piccadilly.

At the expiration of his apprenticeship he went back to Evans till May 1806 when largely by the influence of his father he became sub-librarian at the London Institution at 6 Old Jewry (the original Mansion House where Charles 2nd. had been entertained). Richard Porson was elected as principal librarian on the same day as Upcott.

At Porson's death in 1808 Maltby succeeded him but Upcott was virtually chief as Maltby left everything to him.

In 1812 The London Institution was removed to Kings Arms Yard Coleman Street and in 1819 to Finsbury Circus.

In 1806 Upcott began collecting autograph letters, previously he had collected over two thousand tokens etc. also prints of which he had the largest collection ever possessed by a single person. He retired in 1834 removing to an old house 102 Upper St. Islington which he called 'Autograph Cottage' which he fitted up with boxes shelves and other receptacles for his collections

His first catalogue published in 1836 recommended that the collections should be purchased for a public library.

There were thirty-two thousand letters and three thousand portraits.

We have to thank Upcott for the discovery of John Evelyn's Diary.

In 1814 being on a visit at Lady Evelyn's at Wotton and mentioning his collections he was given John Evelyn's letters and diary which were quite unvalued by their possessor who would probably have destroyed them, but through him they were published.

It was Upcott who purchased of Wm.Henry, his great uncle's (Samuel Ireland) and his father's (Samuel Ireland) diaries, now in the writer's possession, as well as many Ireland family items.

LONDON RESIDENCES OF THE IRELANDS AFTER THEIR RETURN FROM FRANCE IN 1822.

The absence of dates in Wm.Hy's letters rendered it difficult to determine the years in which the Irelands occupied particular houses.

18 Holywell Street, St.Johns, Westminster.

Holywell Street was between Grosvenor Road and Johnson Street being in line with Page Street. Holywell Street is now merged into the continuation of Page Street.

Kirk House, Pitt Street, Prospect Place.

This is now St. George's Road, Oswin Street, Newington.

Upper Park Street, Camden Town, which they occupied for a number of years. 'Upper' Park Street is no longer distinguished from Park Street which now extends from the Britannia Public-house to the York and Albany hostelry. The portion at the York and Albany end was once known as 'Upper' Park Street.

Geo. R. Sims says "I can remember when on a Sunday evening you "might see many of the Bohemianly inclined, Actors and Actresses

"sitting at the little tables in the Tea-gardens attached to the "York and Albany in Park Street, Camden Town."

While living there Wm.Hy. had a literary office also in Clement's Inn.

September 1831. 3 Eve Terrace, Old St., Pancras Church. This was a tiny house or cottage.

1833. 78 Upper Stamford Street, Waterloo Road, possibly they were only lodgers here.

1835. Sussex Place, St.George's Fields. This was a terrace on the right hand, going southwards of the road now called the Old Kent Road. The terrace extended from Ossory Road to the turning between the 'Lord Nelson' hostelry (No.586) and the Lord Wellington Public-house. *It was here that Wm. Hy. died.*

DEATH OF WM. HY. IRELAND.

About the beginning of April 1835 the writer's Mother accidentally met Wm.Hy. in Brownlow Street, Holborn and noticed that he was not in his usual health.

He died at 5 p.m. on Good Friday 17th April 1835 at Sussex Place, St.George's Fields.

~~Sussex Place was a terrace on the right hand (going southwards) of the road now called the Old Kent Road which at that date extended from Ossory Road past Hale Street and Bowles Road to the turning between the 'Lord Nelson' hostelry (No.586) and the 'Lord Wellington' public house.~~

Wm.Hy. was interred on the 24th April in the Burial Ground of

St. George's Church, Southwark, which was the Burying Ground to the Lock Hospital.

This piece of ground is situated in Tabard Street next the Pilgrim Chapel and close to the Paragon in the New Kent Road.

In 1886 a faculty was granted for laying out this ground at that date there were no erect tombstones. The records do notindicate the site of any particular grave.

The bodies were not exhumed when the ground was turned into a public garden.

In 1941 the Pilgrim Chapel was destroyed by an enemy bomb. The writer is ~~not~~ unaware if this caused damage to the burial ground.

WM. COBBETT ON WM. HY. IRELAND.

30th May 1835.

"I call the attention of my readers to the memorable affair of "the learned Doctors and Mr. Wm. Ireland who had died recently "and to whose memory I would do full justice if I could.

"I have recently received the following letter and I request "the attention of my readers to the subject.

"It amply illustrates the base and bad passions of pedants, "their injustice, their cruelty, their inexorable spite and "malice.

" I returned to England in the year 1800 and found all London "in a state of commotion about 'Ireland and Shakspeare MSS.'

" I was received very graciously by all the partizans of Pitt "and the war, amongst others by Dr. Ireland now Dean of West-"minster. By way of gratitude to me for having been the

"pleader of the cause in the United States, the Doctor (then Mr.
"Ireland) did me the honour to present me with a copy of his
"pamphlet with a most solemn caution.
" 'My name is Ireland, Mr.Cobbett, but I beg you to believe that
" 'I am in no wise related to the impostor of that name who has
" 'lately committed so infamous a fraud upon the public.'
"This led me to inquire into the meaning of all this fuss.
"I expressed a wish to a friend to see this impostor, I saw
"him and he put his published narrative (The Authentic Account)
"into my hands the truth of which narrative never has been con-
"tradicted in any particular to my satisfaction."

Here Cobbett gives a description from memory of the fabrications based on the Authentic Account read long previously and therefore inaccurate in several particulars.

"I published this account in substance in my 'Advice to Young Men'
"and I received a letter from Mr. Ireland that my statement was
"correct.
"It remains for me now to insert a letter which I have received
"from a friend of the widow and children of Mr. Ireland, the name
"of the writer of which I do not insert merely because he has
"not authorised me to do it, but I shall be glad to see him at
"any time and to do anything in my power to further his laudable
"views.
" 'Sir, You are respectfully acquainted that William Henry
" 'Ireland of Shaksperian notoriety, the author of Vortigern
" 'and Henry 2nd. the forged plays said to be Shakspeare's and

" 'and other interesting pieces, left this sublunary world
" 'on Good Friday the 17th and was interred in the burial
" 'ground of St. George's in the Borough on Friday the 24th
" 'ultimo.
" 'Mr. Ireland has left a widow and two daughters, and like
" 'most authors without any provision save what can be made of a
" 'few poetical scraps and prose pieces unpublished, and sub-
" 'mitted to public competition. by sale with perhaps a copy-
" 'right or two.
" 'There is also an unpublished MS. entitled the Reminiscences
" 'of Wm. Hy. Ireland's performance full of anecdotes relating
" 'to the Shakspeare controversy, to theatrical persons and
" 'literary characters of that period which I believe it is
" 'intended to publish by subscription for the benefit of his
" 'family (if practible).
" 'The Shakspeare Forgeries as they are termed proved to have
" 'been the bane of his life, and the seed of all his subsequent
" 'misfortunes, public prejudice making no distinction between
" 'the forger of a literary production and the forger of a bill
" 'of exchange, nor whether the author, the victim of his in-
" 'genuity were living or dead three centuries ago, no allow-
" 'ance was made for the invention or literary talent of a youth
" 'scareely eighteen, so powerfully displayed in the Vortigern
" 'and Henry 2nd., the two historical dramas imitative but
" 'never avowed by him to be the production of Shakspeare.

" 'His family, from the manner Mr.Ireland always spoke of
" 'you as a friend, flatter themselves that you will be kind
" 'enough to spare them an hour from your literary and public
" 'engagements to write an obituary article for them in one
" 'of your publications, they will in addition do what is here
" 'stated, furnish you with particulars of his various literary
" 'performances published and unpublished and other incidents
" 'of his life, the object of which is a hope that your all-
" 'powerful pen will be able to redeem his reputation from the
" 'opprobius stigma under which he has so long lived and died,
" 'of a forger and claim for him at least the merit of a
" 'respectable dramatist evinced I trust decidedly by the com-
" 'position of Vortigern and Henry 2nd than which some think we
" 'have had nothing better since, and though he may have been
" 'injudicious in attempting the Shaksperian style surely as he
" 'never avowed them to be originally Shakspeare's there was
" 'nothing criminal in that display of talent in a lad of eighteen
" 'only, as the public were left to exercise their criticism on
" 'his composition and fairly to decide the question of origin-
" 'ality, which they did against him, but at the same time re-
" 'fused to him the meed of talent he deserved and treated him
" 'with the same severity for imitating the style of their
" 'favourite bard, that he would have been treated had he
" 'attempted a forgery of the sacred text of Scripture.
" 'If so much can be spared from the occupations of your valu-
" 'able time, it will be rendering the family an essential

" 'service and kindness and the cause of literature and the
" 'drama no disservice.
" 'With these sentiments and motives but imperfectly expressed
" 'I have the honour to subscribe myself, Yours most respectfully

" Now I do not know anything more than what is said in this
" letter of the circumstances of Mrs. Ireland and her children.
" but this I do know that nothing would be more becoming of the
" people of this country than to come to their assistance in any
" way or another in order to show if there were no other end to
" be answered that we are sensible of the injuries inflicted
" on Mr.Ireland by these savage literary monsters.
" If the gentleman who wrote this letter will have the goodness
" to call upon me on the subject, I will give him my advice with
" regard to the publication of which he speaks and will do every
" thing else for the widow and children that can reasonably be
" expected of me.
" I have heard from various quarters at different times accounts
" of the pursuits the character and the conduct of Mr. Wm.
" Ireland and I declare my belief that he was an excellently
" good man in all the relationships of life.
" Let these facts be born in mind, that he was no forger, no
" impostor according to the usual meaning of these words, that
" he had a perfect right to put forth the publications which
" he put forth, that there was nothing illegal and nothing
" immoral in any of his proceedings as to this matter, that
" Doctors Warton and Parr were deemed the two most learned men

" in the kingdom, that they declared and certified that it was
" their conviction that no human being could write those MSS.
" but Shakspeare, that when Mr.Ireland was discovered to be the
" real author the whole band of literary ruffians fell upon him
" and would have destroyed him if they had been able with as
" little remorse as men destroy a mad dog, that they compelled
" him to lead a hard life and to struggle along for decent
" existence, that their ferocious injustice disabled him from
" making that pro vision which he otherwise would have made for
" his widow and children and I do hope with all these facts
" before us we shall do something that may lead to the assist-
" ance of those unoffending persons, while it will serve the
" purpose of marking our indignation at the conduct of the
" literary ruffians who were his oppressors, and who are real
" impostors, living in luxury, generally on taxes raised from
" the sweat of the people, sometimes on the fruit of the
" delusions which they practice on that credulity which ascribes
" learning and piety and fitness to guide to all those who have
" the impudence to put forward pretensions and to assume the
" title of learned men. "

Wm.Cobbett died on the 17th June 1835 only eighteen days after the above was printed.

ASPERSIONS ON WM. HY'S. MEMORY REFUTED BY DR. C. MANSFIELD INGLEBY.

When lying in his grave, Wm.Hy's.memory was subjected to worse calumnies even than those showered on him in his lifetime.

These new aspersions were originated by Jacob Henry Burn living at this time (1855) at 29 Bow Street Covent Garden which place was also the office of Willis's Current Notes of which Burn was the editor.

In Dec. 1855 issue of Willis's Current Notes (in answer to an inquiry signed 'Nemo') Burn states that Wm.Hy. was long personally known to him, that Samuel was the devisor of all the fabrications that it was the elder daughter who wrote the imitations of Shakspeare assisted by the younger one. Wm.Hy. merely copied them. Burn offers to give more particulars that are not generally known.

Dr. C. Mansfield Ingleby in his "The Shakspeare Fabrications or the MS. Notes of the Perkin's "Folio, shewn to be of recent origin with an Appendix on the "Authorship of the Ireland Forgeries" 1859, recapitulates the above statements by Burn, and adds that this informant stated to him that on the occasion of Wm.Hy's. funeral at which he was present,"a woman made her appearance at the grave and gave the "mourners to understand that the object of their grief was the "father of four children by her and that he"(Wm.Hy.) " had deceived "her. It seems that he had been living with this woman unknown to "his family."

On March 27th 1878 Dr.Ingleby in a lecture admitted that what he had written of Samuel and his daughters being concerned in the fabrication had proved to be false, that Wm. Hy's. 'Confessions' were true and he was the sole fabricator.

Dr.Ingleby in "The Man and The Book" 1877-1881, writes as follows:

" My unfortunate note on the Ireland Forgeries pub.d in 1859
" was called forth by an anonymous one printed in Willis'
" Current Notes for Dec. 1855 and subsequently owned to by a
" literary gentleman (Jacob Henry Burn) who was once an assis-
" tant to Wm. ~~Hy.~~ Hone and who had married his daughter. By that
" time Wm.H. Ireland had been dead about twenty years.
" Up to 1853 it was generally accepted that W.H. Ireland was the
" sole and unassisted forger (unless his friend Talbot had given
" him some small help) and Samuel Ireland the dupe of his son.
" It seemed however that there was one dissentient who had
" held his peace for twenty years <u>after his witness had died</u>
" and who then gave the world at second hand that witness's
" testimony. "

Ingleby here recapitulates Burn's statements (in reply to an inquirer 'Nemo') and proceeds:

" I know not whether Nemo ever asked for more I know I did both
" by letter to Willis' Current Notes and by a private letter
" to the editor but Mr.Burn would not break silence. I then
" sent a statement to 'Notes and Queries' but Mr. Thoms would
" not insert it. Finally I sent a note on the subject to

"Mr. Hotten for his 'Adversaria' which appeared in the
"number for May 2nd 1857.[x]
"My note in Hotten's Adversaria treated Mr. Burn's communi-
"cation as a hoax. That was more than he could stand and he
"indignantly came up to the scratch, but the facts that he
"was thus made to impart had little or no reference to the
"question of W.H.Ireland's authorship of the Shakspeare
"Forgeries, they concerned his private life and as I have no
"wish 'to draw his frailties from their dread abode' I shall
"not repeat Mr.Burn's statements.
"My own conviction is that very little weight can be attached
"to the accuracy of Mr.Burn's report. In 1859 I thought
"differently and committed myself to a note on the Ireland
"forgeries which I now deeply regret."

NOTE: x The writer endeavoured to consult Hotten's Adversaria for May 1857 at the British Museum but found that it was the only month missing, nor could the attendant on searching find it. It had certainly been there at one time.

About 1882 the writer read Ingleby's account of the alleged graveyard scene and was assured by two people who had known Wm.Hy. and his family that it was certainly not true. He found out the undertaker who had conducted Wm.Hy's. funeral which he said he remembered and that to his knowledge no such incident occurred. He regretted that only a few months previously he had destroyed all his old trade books dating from many years previous to 1835.

The writer made inquiries also as to Jacob Henry Burn

and questioned a few people who had known him personally or who had had business dealings with him - they said that he was well-known as being unveracious, and even his wife, Hone's daughter was likewise reputed untrustworthy.

It was Burn who implied that Wm. Cobbett was one of the conspirators in the Cato Street affair, the falsity of this should have been at once apparent.

WM. HY. DESCRIBED BY SOME WHO HAD HAD PERSONAL CONTACT WITH HIM.

Dr. Charles Mackay, after describing an interview he had with Montagu Talbot tells of a subsequent interview he had with Wm.Hy. towards the close of Ireland's life. From this short interview he felt competent to sum him up, but his conclusions are evidently tinged with the knowledge of Wm.Hy's. youthful fabrication and the malicious reports that accompanied him through life.

"Two men could scarcely be selected who had so little in common "as Montagu Talbot and Wm.Hy. Ireland.

"The one was airy, genial, courteous and full of kindlness and "good nature.

"The other gave you very much the notion of a roystering cavalier "of the Restoration with something gleaming out of his eyes that "in the height of his hilarity forbade you to trust him.

"The first impression Talbot would be likely to make upon you, "would be that of a man who might be as easily duped as a child, "and it is ten to one if Ireland did not strike you at the first "glance as a man who was on the watch to dupe others.

"Yet there was nevertheless a certain fascination in his "manner and appearance, which in spite of the warning of that "sinister expression, captivated most people who met him 'once " in a way' at a pleasant tavern gathering.

"In person he was tall and showy with a commanding presence and "an animated and festive air, his features were handsome and "almost intellectual and he wore an habitual look of abandon "that seemed to indicate openess and frankness, but that might "have represented nothing better than bare looseness of life. "When he became excited in conversation which he constantly "did out of sheer temperament, whatever the subject was, he "lighted up into enthusiasm.

"His language was fluent but not felicitous, he never gave you "the idea of a scholar or thinker or a reader but of a man of "vigourous natural faculties left to run to seed from the "beginning."

The remainder of this article deals with the merits of his writings - but Mackay evidently had no knowledge of the bulk of Wm.Hy's. publications, though he terms him "extremely industrious."

Mackay's account of Wm. Hy's second marriage differs so much from the facts that apparently he knew very little about it.

We have seen how Richard H. Horne describes Wm.Hy.

Mrs. Charles Mathews who saw a good deal of him for two or three years says "he was a very intelligent pleasing man and deserved a better fate."

One who had often been in his company from 1822 to 1830 and subsequently ~~One who~~ knew him well for the last five or six years of his life described him to the writer as a tall handsome man with a fine presence, when out of doors wearing a roquelaure thrown over the left shoulder under which was a frogged and braided coat. He was full of anecdotes and a most interesting conversationalist, very animated and when very ernest used short terse sentences. He was very courteous and of a very kindly nature.

Wm. Cobbett writes of him:

"I have heard from various quarters at different times "accounts of the pursuits, the character, and the conduct of "Mr. Wm. Ireland and I declare my belief that he was an "excellently good man in all the relationships of life."

VICISSITUDES OF THE ORIGINAL FABRICATIONS.

On Thursday May 15th 1801 the last day of the sale of Samuel Ireland's collections by Leigh Sotheby & Son Mr. Scott bought in on behalf of the Ireland family for £130 the whole of the Shakspeare MSS. Mr. Blake of the Commons was a keen competitor.

The Shakspeare Library with the pseudo notes was sold to various buyers and realised £51. 15. 0.

John Dent, F.R.S., F.S.A., bought the Fabrications from the Ireland Family for £300. At Dent's Sale by Evans on 3rd May 1827 they were bought by Tunno, for £46. 4. 0.

At Tunno's death they were bought by a bookseller who sold them to William Harrison F.S.A.

At the sale of Harrison's Library by Sotheby Wilkinson and Hodge 25th to 28th January 1881 the fabricated items were somewhat scattered. Three Volumes of the original fabrications were bought by J. Pearson for £125.x

Lock of Hair bought by A. Smith for 11/-.

The Condelle Agreement bought by Hodgkin for 10/-.

Shakspeare's Common-place Book bought by J. Pearson for 30/-. x

Deed of Gift to Ireland bought by Hodgkin for 5/-.

Fraser Deed bought by Jarvis for 6/-. x

J.E. Hodgkins Library sold by Sotheby May 1914.

Deed of Gift to Ireland Condelle Agreement Lock of Hair.	) all bought by Maggs Bros. for Dr. Rosenbach of Philadelphia with many other items for £149.

NOTE:x The writer has not traced the after possessor of these items.

THE DESCENDANTS OF SAMUEL IRELAND.

The Barnards were an ancient Liecestershire family, long since settled in London and connected with the Mercer's Company of which corporation Robert Markland Barnard (1769-1845) and his immediate ancestors for a few generations have successively been Masters.

In Mercer's Hall Ironmonger Lane among several coats-of-arms there displayed is one of R.M.Barnard's father 'Thos. Allen Barnard 1778' and showing a muzzled bear rampant and double chevron.

The widow of this Thos. Allen Barnard was living at Sunning near Reading in the late years of the 18th century. She lent Samuel Ireland more than two hundred pounds in his great need, after the failure of Vortigern.

Her son Robert Markland Barnard was appointed to a clerkship in the East India Co. in 1795 and married Samuel Ireland's daughter Anna Maria on the 19th December of that year.

He had been admitted to the Mercer's Co. by patrimony in 1791 and in 1806 to the Mercer's Court of Assistants and became Master of that Company 1813-14.

In 1815 he was appointed Assistant Keeper of Coast Warehouses by the E. India Co. and on the 2nd August 1820 retired on pension, his wife had died previously. Some time after his retirement he left England to live at Mont Trouville at Dieppe Sauechift.

His only son 'Markland' remained in England studying for the Church, his daughter Anna accompanied him to France where she married R. Gowland and died there some time before 1841.

Robert Markland after the end of 1841 left France and went to live at Park Street, London Colney at which village his son was Vicar. He soon left Park Street to occupy Tyttenhanger Lodge in the same village, where he died Feb. 3rd 1845 and was buried in the churchyard.

The Revd. Markland Barnard M.A. (1803-1895) only son of Robert after studying for the Church was made deacon 1826 (Lincoln) priest 1826 (London) when he became Minister (Vicar by courtesy) of London Colney.

In 1832 the Earl of Hardwick who owned the estate of Tyttenhanger at London Colney presented him to the living of Ridge in the neighbourhood.

In 1834 the Earl of Caledon succeeded to Tyttenhanger and appointed him to be his domestic chaplain and in 1863 he was made Rural Dean of Barnet.

Markland was admitted to the Mercer's Co. by patrimony in 1824 and to the Court of Assistants 1858 and was Master 1862-63. He was also chaplain to the Mercers Company. He lived at the Old Vicarage of London Colney and kept twelve servants and many horses. He married Emma Terry Gwynne daughter of Laurence Gwynne L.L.D. of 'Camhead', Teignmouth, Devon by whom he had one son Markland and one daughter Emma.

The Vicarage of London Colney, an ancient building, was originally an Inn ~~and was at that time~~ called "The George Tap" next to it had been the "Swan Inn", the first used by the gentry and the Swan for their servants. In the Revd. Markland's time the Swan became the coachman's dwelling and stables but one room was kept as the Vicar's Study.

This interesting old building with its staircases wandering up and down with charming waywardness with many dressing-rooms and cupboards and with the doors well provided with bolts and bars was pulled down by the present Vicar (1938) who erected a small Vicarage. on the site

A large house would be required for the Revd. Markland's relations, as living with him was his wife Emma, her aunt

Sophia Cope (till her death in 1860) Markland's Aunt, Jane Ireland (who kept house for his father Robert until he went to France, and then for the Vicar until her death in 1845) his son, Markland and his wife and daughter, and his own daughter Emma (who married Col. Edmund Robt. Wm. Wingfield Peel Yates, and whose sons and grandsons are mostly soldiers).

The Revd. Markland resigned both his livings in 1892 and retired to Gaileydean in Essex which he had purchased in 1875. His wife died there in 1893 and he himself in 1895, but was buried at London Colney.

He must have had considerable private means as the nett income of both his livings was little over two hundred pounds per annum.

He used to drive in his carriage to London every Friday to attend the Meetings of the Mercer's Co., but at one time he frequently walked the whole distance.

Markland Barnard (1832-1924) only child of the Revd. Markland B. was at one time an Army Officer and afterwards a member of the Gentlemen-at-arms of the royal bodyguard at Windsor.

He married Frances Wilhelmina, granddaughter of Wm. Yates of Springside, Lancs.

Until 1875 he lived with his wife and only daughter at his Father's Vicarage, except when he was on duty at Windsor Castle.

He was well-known in the hunting-fields in the district and kept several hunters.

When Galleydean was purchased he made that his head-quarter with his wife and daughter. He and his wife are both buried at Galleywood the village nearest to Galleydean.

Markland was admitted to the Mercer's Co. in 1855, Court of Assistants in 1869 and Master 1874-75.

He is remembered by everyone at the Mercer's Co.(1935). He hunted until he was ninety. He was always extraordinarily genial, friendly and gracious. He attributed his great age to "never (within his memory) drank water without something in it." At the age of ninety he still went up the Mercer's Hall ~~steps~~ staircase two steps at a time.

May Barnard only child of Markland Barnard and Frances Wilhelmina was born at London Colney Vicarage and died 1940.

In 1881 she married Reginald Gordon Chambres (born 1854 died after 1925) of Pentre, Kempsford near Fairford. He was Hon. Major N.Loyal Lancashires.

They left an only child Gwendoline May who married Kingsley Butt, Esq, who died in 1938 from injuries received in the first world war.

This lady and the Peel-Yates and their progeny are the only descendants of Samuel Ireland ~~today~~.

LIST OF SAMUEL IRELAND'S ARTISTIC WORKS.

1760 Awarded a medal by the Society of Arts.

1765 "A Piece of Fruit" hung at the Exhibition of the Society of Arts, held in King Street, Covent Garden.

1780 Made Honorary Member of the Royal Academy of Arts.

1782 Exhibited in the Royal Academy three landscapes and a drawing of his two daughters and his son, as children.

1784 18th Feb. 'Sketched from life a portrait of Genl. James Oglethorpe reading his purchase, without spectacles at the sale of Dr. Johnson's Books at the age of 102.' and published an etching of it.

1785 1st Sept. Etched a portrait of "The Baron" a notorious German gamester which was published by I. Cary.
A portrait of this Baron appears in the print entitled "The Remarkable Characters who were at Tunbridge Wells with Samuel Richardson in 1746."

1785 Drawing of Cliefden Spring engraved by Middiman.

1785 October Engraved his own portrait from the original painting by Wm. Hamilton R.A.

1785 Etched a "View near Scheveling from a painting by De Uligin and one from a painting by Albert Cuyp "Stopping at an Inn" also he published both in aqua-tint.

1786 Sept. Drawing of the notorious Medmenham Abbey at Henley-on-Thames, which is engraved in Grose's "Supplement to the Antiquities of England and Wales 1787". There is a vignette of this Abbey in Ireland's "Thames".

1786 Etched a landscape from a painting by Ruysdad & Wouverman which he had purchased July 1783.

1787 May 28th A portrait of Thomas Inglefield born without hands or legs drawn and etched by Francis Grose and Samuel Ireland - published by Inglefield.

1787 Etched a landscape from a painting by Daniel Teniers Junr. which was published and also in aqua-tint.

1789 Sept. Drawings to illustrate Ireland's 'Holland Brabant & part of France.'

1790 Sept. 17th. Sketched from life "Taken by Stealth in Court" portrait ~~by~~ of George Barrington during his trial at the Old Bailey and published an etching of it.

1790 the summer of. Drawings to illustrate Ireland's 'Thames'.

1791 Aug. Drawings to illustrate Ireland's 'Medway'.

1792 previous to Sept. Drawings to illustrate Ireland's "Severn".

1792 & 1793 Summers of; Drawings to illustrate Ireland's 'Avon' Some of these were published before the work appeared.

1793 Aug. Drawing of Blenheim Castle published in Universal Magazine.

1794 Etchings to illustrate Ireland's Hogarth.
Some of these were published before the work appeared.

1794 Drawings to illustrate Ireland's "Wye".

1795 Etchings to illustrate Ireland's Miscellaneous Papers.

1797 Water-colour 'The Old Chicken House, Hampstead.'

1798 Drawings of Charterhouse Hall and Chapel.

1798 Drawings of Priory of Grey Friars Newgate.

1799 Drawing of Bangor House, Shoe Lane.

1799 Drawing of Old General Post Office Lombard Street.

Water-colour of Birthplace of Dean Colet in Stepney.

1799 Etching of Vortigern & Rowena from an original

Two water-colours of Kirby Hall, Northants.

Drawings relating to La Pucelle.

Grotto at Oatlands published in London Magazine

Gothic Mansion in Park.

1799 Drawings to illustrate Ireland's Inns of Court.

1799 Drawing of Trumpet Public-house Shire-lane.

1799 Etchings to illustrate Ireland's Hogarth.

Some published before the work appeared.

Etching of 'Murther of the Innocents after Picart.

" " Carr, Earl of Somerset.

" " Lady Howard.

" " Herne's Oak.

" " Daisy Hill in which Shakspeare was said to have been imprisoned.

ETCHINGS AFTER JOHN HAMILTON MORTIMER.

Warriors.

Captain of Banditti.

Banditti Regaling.

Three Soldiers Conversing.

Soldiers Conversing with Female.

Soldiers conversing with Female & Child.

Peasant Meditating.

Two Banditti.

An Oval Head.

One Male and two Female Heads.

Seven Male and Female Heads.

An Oval.

Dwarf and Sedan Chair.

Skull and Hour-glass.

Aged Nude Man.

Nude Man & Fisherman.

Dissection.

Three Grotesque Vases.

An Infant Jew-peter-Two Females & others - on one plate.

The Storm.

Nude Man Wheeling his Belly.

~~Etchings after J.H. Mortimer continued~~ Progress of Intemperance.

Death of the Spaniard.

Sir Philip Sydney at Zutphen. The original of this was in the possession of Wm. Ayton (S.Carey, the publishercorner of Arundel Street and the Strand)

The River God.

John Hamilton Mortimer, famous artist, and his wife came to live in Norfolk Street in 1775 and became friends of the Ireland

family. After Mortimer's death in 1779 the widow remained in the same house until 1793.

LIST OF SAMUEL IRELANDS'S LITERARY WORKS.

Original Journal from August 1753 to Oct. 30th 1790 small 8vo. vellum, unpublished.

Original Copy-book containing 102 specimens of fine writing, chiefly Proverbs 1755-1758 unpublished.

Biographical Anecdotes of Wm. Hogarth and a Catalogue of his Works chronologically arranged etc. by I. Nichols. The 3rd edition enlarged and corrected 1785. John Nichols had Samuel Ireland's assistance in this edition who supplied a large part of the information.

Samuel's part in this was incorporated in "The Genuine Works of William Hogarth illustrated with Biographical Anecdotes, a Chronological Catalogue and Commentary by John Nichols and George Steevens" - in two volumes, with a third volume for the plates. 1808.

A Picturesque Tour through Holland, Brabant and Part of France, made in the Autumn of 1789 illustrated with Copper Plates in aqua-tinta from Drawings made on the spot May 1st 1790. Two volumes Royal 8vo. published @ 52/6.
Some of the woodcut tail-pieces are by Bewick. There were large paper copies issued of this work some with coloured plates.

Second Edition of above 1796 with additions and alterations.

The Morning Herald of August 10th 1790 re - the Holland Tour has "The Author reached Holland just as the "internal disturbance had subsided and during his continuance "in France the rise and progress of the New Constitution occurr- "ed. The Autumn of 1789 was the period."

Cliefden Spring - the engraving and words by Samuel Ireland set to Music by William Linley, Part of the verses are printed in Ireland's 'Thames'.

Picturesque Views on the River Thames from its Source in Gloucestershire to the Nore with observations on the Public Buildings and other Works of Art in its vicinity, in two volumes 1792 published at 52/6 on 12th March 1792 Royal 8vo. Large paper copies were issued of this work some with coloured plates.

The Olio, being a Collection of Essays &c. &c. by the late Francis Grose F.S.A. (Edited by Samuel Ireland) 1792 8vo.

Picturesque Views on the River Medway from the Nore to the vicinity of its Source in Sussex with observations on the Public Buildings and other Works of Art in its neighbourhood 1793 Royal 8vo. published at 31/6.
Second Edition 1797.
Large Paper Copies were issued of this work some with coloured plates.

First Volume.

Graphic Illustrations of Hogarth from Pictures, Drawings andScarce Prints in the possession of Samuel Ireland Author of this Work Royal 8vo 1794.

Second Volume.

Graphic Illustrations of Hogarth from Pictures and Drawings in the possession of Samuel Ireland, Author of this Work Royal 8vo. 1799.

There were large paper copies issued of each of the above two volumes.

(Catalogue of) Hogarth's Works Volume 1st. Containing such of his Prints as were published in Series - Portraits, Theatricals, Scripture, History, etc. Volume 2nd. Containing Miscellaneous Prints, Frontispiece to Books etc. folio, gilt edges.
The above MS. is in Samuel Ireland's hand and consists of Hogarth's Works in his possession. Unpublished.

Poems and a Tragedy by Wm. Julius Mickle Translator of The Lusiad etc. 1794. 4to.
The Biography of Mickle included in this volume entitled "Anecdotes of Wm. Julius Mickle" of which Samuel Ireland is the Author.

Picturesque Views on the Upper or Warwickshire Avon from its Source at Naseby to its Junction with the Severn at Tewkesbury with observations on the Public Buildings and other Works of Art in its vicinity 1795. Royal 8vo.

Large paper copies were issued of the above work, some with coloured plates.

Proposals for the Publication of the Shakspeare Manuscripts 8vo. March 4th 1795.

Second Edition April 10th 1795.

These also appeared in the Morning Chronicle for March 14th and April 1st 1795.

Miscellaneous Papers and Legal Instruments under the Hand and Seal of William Shakspeare including the Tragedy of King Lear and a small fragment of Hamlet from the original MSS. in the possession of Samuel Ireland of Norfolk Street, London. Imperial folio 1796 (published 24th Dec. 1795) at four guineas.

It contained many fac-similes.

Second Edition 8vo 1796 with only one fac-simile at 7/6d.

The premature exposure of this literary forgery stopped the publication of this edition and it was not until Sept. 1814 that a few copies were disposed of by Lackington, Harding & Co.

Handbill, headed "Vortigern" distributed at the doors of Drury Lane Theatre on the evening of the 2nd April 1796.

Mr. Ireland's Vindication of his Conduct Respecting the Publication of the Supposed Shakspeare MSS. being a Preface or Introduction to a Reply to the Critical Labours of Mr. Malone in his "Enquiry into the Authenticity of Certain Papers etc. etc." 1796 8vo. published 6th January 1797.

Manuscript Annotations on the Shaksperian MSS. in Answer to E. Malone written by S. Ireland with original letters comprising in all over 200 leaves in a folio vol. bound half russia 1796 etc. (a great number of these letters were from George Hardinge) unpublished.

An Investigation of Mr.Malone's Claim to the Character of Scholar or Critic being an Examination of his Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Shakspeare Manuscripts etc. by Samuel Ireland. Published 1797.

Picturesque Views on the River Wye from its Source at Plinlimmon Hill to its Junction with the Severn below Chepstow with observations on the Public Buildings and other Works of Art in its Vicinity 1797 Royal 8vo. published at 36/-. Large paper copies were issued of this work, some with coloured plates.

Scrap-book containing Reviews and Critiques of S. Ireland's works, with two original letters. Compiled by Samuel Ireland 1784-98 Unpublished.

Hogarth's Works. A Catologue of Prints comprising a Selection of the Scarcest and Most Valuable Works of Hogarth (belonging to Mr.Sam. Ireland) Among them are (here follows list) which will be sold by Auction by Mr. King at his Great Room King Street Govent Garden on Saturday April 21st 1796 at Twelve o'clock. To be viewed on Friday till the Sale and Catologue than had at Mr. King's House No.6.Tavistock Row,

No. 38, King Street, Covent Garden and Mr. Hatchard's No. 173 Piccadilly. 8vo. Total of Sale £67. 6. 0.

Picturesque Views of the Severn with Historical & Topographical Illustrations By Thomas Harral, The Embellishments from Designs of the Late Samuel Ireland, Author of Picturesque Views of the Thames, Avon, Medway, & Rye. London 1824. Two volumes. Royal 8vo. (The plates are in lithography).
Large paper copies were issued, some with coloured plates.
Lowndes in his Bib. Manual says "The work was posthumous and very inferior to those published by himself." (ie. Saml Ireland)
This Severn Tour was advertised in the Gazateer of the 4th September 1792 as to appear in the Spring of 1793 - the drawings therefore must have been already made.

Picturesque Views with an Historical Account of the Inns of Court in London and Westminster by Samuel Ireland, Royal 8vo. 1800, published at 42/-.
Large paper copies were issued,some with coloured plates.

HOGARTH'S WORKS - a Catologue of the Most Complete Collection of Hogarth's Works ever offered to the Public The property of a Gentleman (Samuel Ireland) Well-known as a Collector of that Master's Productions consisting of near Six Hundred Prints - Amongst which are All his Earliest & Scarcest Productions and Many of his Original Drawings. Which (for the accommodation of the Collectors) are offered to the Public in small Lots and will be Sold by Auction by Messrs. Christie, Sharp & Harper, At the Great

Room, Pall Mall, On Saturday May 6th 1797 at Twelve O'Clock. In Seperate Lots. To be viewed two days preceding the Sale. Catologues (at one Shilling each) may be had as above & at No. 32 Great Winchester Street.

The Prints contained in this Catologue of Hogarth's Works are arranged in the same order as they were in the portfolio of the proprietor. 4to.

SAMUEL IRELAND'S JOURNAL with original letters and documents were in the possession of Jane Ireland after her father's death, and remained so until her death in 1845 in the Old Vicarage at London Colney Herts. It then became the property of her nephew the Revd. Markland Barnard, Vicar of London Colney, who about 1877 sent it to be sold by Auction at Sotheby's. It was bought by Robson and Kerslake, Booksellers of Cranbourne Street. They sold it to the British Museum in 1877.

CATALOGUE OF THE WORKS OF WILLIAM HENRY IRELAND.

Title.	Date	Author's name or Pseudonym.
Miscellaneous Papers and Legal Instruments under the Hand and Seal of William Shakspeare &c. (Portion of the Fabrications)	Dec. 2nd. 1795.	William Shakspeare.
An Enterlude of the Devill & Richarde. Never published.	1796.	W.H. Ireland.
An Authentic Account of the Shaksperian Manuscripts &c. Reprinted by Barker and again reprinted by J. Russell Smith.	Dec. 10th. 1796.	W.H. Ireland.
The Shakspeare Hunt in the Oracle Newspaper.	Aug. 15th to Nov. 11th 1799.	W.H. Ireland.
The Shakspeare Closet in the Oracle Newspaper.	1799	W.H. Ireland.
Vortigern an Historial Tragedy in Five Acts Represented at the T.R. Drury Lane on Sat'y. April 2nd 1796. Reprinted in 1832 with an Original Preface.	1799	William Shakspeare.
Henry the Second an Historial Drama supposed to be written by the Author of Vortigern.	1799	William Shakspeare.
The Abbess, A Roman in 4 volumes. Republished in U.S.A. about 1805 Translated into French and published in Paris in 1814 and again in 1822.	1799	W.H. Ireland.
An Epilogue to Wm. Earle's Comedy 'Natural Faults'.	June 1799.	W.H. Ireland.
Rimualdo or the Castle of Badajos, A Romance 4 vols. A French translation was published	1800	W.H. Ireland.

in Paris entitled 'Les Brigands de l'Estramadure ou l'Orphelin de la Foret 1823 in 3 vols.

Rimualdo was republished in London in 1834 - 3 vols.

Mutius Scaevola or the Roman Patriot an Historical Drama.	1801.	W. H. Ireland.
Ballads in Imitation of the Antient.	1801.	W.H.Ireland.
A Ballade wrotten on the Feastynge and Merriments of Easter Monday Laste Paste wherein is displayed the Noble Prince's Comynge to sayde Revelrie att Mansyonne House etc.	1802.	Paul Persius.
Prologue and Epilogue to "The Word of Honour" a Comedy by Lumley St. George Skeffington.	1802.	W.H.Ireland.
Rhapsodies- with a portrait of Wm. Hy. Ireland from a miniature painted by Jane Ireland. in 1795.	1803.	W.H.Ireland.
The Woman of Feeling 4 vols. dedicated to Saran Colepeper The heroine of this work became Mrs. Ireland soon after.	1804.	Paul Persius.
The Angler, A Didactic Poem Book I (all published)	1804.	Charles Clifford.
Gondez The Monk, A Romance of the Thirteenth Century 4 vols. Dedicated to Lumley St.George Skeffington.	1804.	W.H.Ireland.
The Confessions of William Henry Ireland Containing the Particulars of his Fabrication of the Shakspeare Manuscripts &c. with two plates. Reprinted in London 1872. Reprinted in New York in 1874 with a Preface by Grant White and additional plates.	1805.	W.H.Ireland.
Effusions of Love From Chatelar to Mary Queen of Scotland. Trans-	1805.	The Translator.

lated from a Gallic Manuscript in the Scotch College at Paris etc. There were three further editions, one being dated 1808. This work gave birth to Fradelle's famous picture. Lowndes describes the work as an undoubted forgery, but this has since been disproved.	1805.	W.H.Ireland.
Frogmore Fete as Written by me W.H.Ireland at the Request of Princess Elizabeth in 1802 and thus fairly transcribed for Posterity A.D. 1805. A MS. illustrated with portraits &c. Unpublished.		
Flagellum Flagellated. A Satirical Poem by Ben Block.	1807.	Ben Block.
The Lion, Horse, Fox and other Beasts, an allegorical Tale.	1807.	By the Author of Flagellum Flagellated.
A Conundrum By Ben Block	1807.	Ben Block.
Impromtu.	1807.	Flagellator.
The above three works were afterwards included in "All the Talents Garland" by James Sayer. 1807.		
All the Blocks or an Antidote to "All the Talents" A Sitirical Poem in three dialogues by Flagellum. A second edition dated 1808.	1807.	Flagellum (and) Propertius.
Stultifera Navis, The Modern Ship of Fools - with coloured frontispiece.	1807.	AERE Perrennius.
The Catholic or Acts and Deeds of the Popish Church &c. 3 vols. Another edition in 1826. with numerous plates. A further edition with the plates issued in 1839.	1807.	W.H.Ireland.

What do you want - a pamphlet in connection with the sufferers at C. Garden Theatre probably from the destruction of the Theatre by fire.	1808	W.H.Ireland.
The Fisher Boy A Poem comprising his several avocations &c. with Frontispiece. Another edition with four plates by E. Bird 1809.	1808	H.C.Esq.
The Sailor Boy a Poem in four Cantos with frontispiece. A second edition in 1815 with 4 additional plates. A third edition in 1822 is described as by W.H.Ireland instead of H.C.Esq. and has five plates.	1809	H.C.Esq.
The Cottage Girl, a Poem comprising her several avocations &c. with Frontispiece.	1809	H.C.Esq.
The Cyprian of St. Stephens or Princely Protection Illustrated in a Poetical Flight to the Pierian Spring. Frontispiece a coloured portrait of Mary Ann Clarke by Kemmh.	1809	Sam Satiricus.
The Tartar. The only mention the writer has been able to find of this work is in a letter by W.H.Ireland in July 1809 to Verner & Hood requesting to know in whichpapers the work has been advertised and what quantity has been sold.	About 1808.	(W.H.Ireland) Pseudn. unknown.
The Bristoliad a Satirical Poem on the prominent persons in Bristol written in 1808 never published.	About 1808.	(W.H.Ireland) Pseudn. unknown.
Elegaic Lines upon the Death of Princess Amelia Nov.17th.	1810.	W.H.C.I.

Stanzas to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales - re Princess Amelia's Funeral. Dec. 1st.	1810.	W.H.C.I.
Pleasures of Temperance a Poem.	1810.	W.H.C.I.
The Comet a weekly print of which Wm.Hy. was Editor and Contributor.	circa 1811	W.H.C.Ireland.
Four-in-hand Education in Verse. January 5.	1811.	W.H.C.I.
The Poets Soliloquoy to his Chamber in York Castle Aug. 10.	1811.	W.H.C.I.
One Day in York Castle Poetically Delineated Parts 1 & 2. March 2nd.	1811.	W.H.C.I.
A Poetic Epistolary Description of the City of York comprising an Account of the Processions and Entry of the Judges at the present March Assizes.	1811.	Amicus.
Impromtu on Reading a Panegyric on James Rule Watchmaker March 9.	1811.	W.H.C.I.
Monody upon the Death of the Most Noble William Cavendish Late Duke of Devonshire.	1812.	Anonymous.
The Death of Bonaparte or One Pound One, a Poem in Four Cantos.	1812.	Cervantes.
The State Doctors or a Tale of the Times, a Poem in Four Cantos.	1812.	Cervantes.
Neglected Genius, A Poem Illustrating the Untimely and Unfortunate Fate of Many British Poets.etc.	1812.	W.H.Ireland.
Jack Junk or the Sailor's Cruize on Shore, A Humourous Poem in Four Cantos with Five illustrations.	1814.	Author of the Sailor Boy.

Chalcographimania or the Portrait Collectors and Print-seller's Chronicle with Infatuations of every description with frontispiece.	1814.	Satiricus Sculptor, Esq.
Something Concerning Nobody with fourteen coloured etchings.	1814.	W.H. Ireland.
Scribbleomania or the Printer's Devil's Polichronicon A Sublime Poem.	1815.	Anser Pen-drag-on Esq.
An Anthem on the Lamented Death of Her Royal Highness Princess Charlotte, Set to Music by Thos. Shaw.	1817.	W.H. Ireland.
Fairburn's Genuine Edition of the Death-Bed Confessions of the Late Countess of Guernsey To Lady Anne Hxxxxxxx &c. Many other editions followed this.	1820.	Anonymous.
Rizzio or Scenes in Europe During the 16th Century. This work was commenced about 1805 and eventually finished in April 1835. It was edited by G.P.R.James after the Author's death.	1849.	W.H. Ireland.
France for the last Seven Years or the Bourbons.	1822.	W.H. Ireland.
The Maid of Orleans or La Pucelle of Voltaire, Translated into English Verse 2 vols. Lowndes states that the plates were suppressed, but there is no confirmation of this - except that it was issued without plates.	1822.	W.H. Ireland.
The Napoleon Anecdotes Illustrating the Mental Energies of the late Emperor of France &c. in two volumes with frontispiece.	1823.	W.H.Ireland.
Anecdotes of Napoleon Buonaparte and of many of his Contempories 6 vols. with frontispiece - a New edition Translated into French and published in 1822.	1831.	Anonymous.

Memoir of the Duke of Rovigo (M.Savary) Relative to the fatal Catastrophe of the Duke d'Enghien Portrait and View of his Execution	1823.	W.H.Ireland.
Ireland's Visit to the Bicetre Prison &c. an MS. never published.	1820(?)	W.H.Ireland.
Memoirs of a Young Greek Lady Mame Pauline Adelaide Alexandre Panam Against His Serene Highness the Reigning Prince of Saxe-Cobourg with portrait.	1823.	W.H.Ireland.
Life of Napoleon Bonaparte etc. 4 vols. illustrated with coloured plates by George Cruikshank published in parts.	1823 to 1828.	W.H.Ireland.
Another edition with the plates uncoloured called the Berger edition also published in parts.		
Proverbs of all Nations &c. A second edition was issued in 1826. Another edition was brought ~~by~~ out by Berger but has many differences from the 1st. edition.	1824.	Thomas Fielding.
Memoirs of Henry the Great and of the Court of France 2 vols. with frontispieces	1824.	Anonymous.
Memoirs of Jeanne D'Arc surnamed La Pucelle D'Orleans with the History of her Times . 2 vols. with frontispieces There were large paper copies issued with the plates on India paper and one illuminated.	1824.	Anonymous.
Grainger's Biographical History of England. This 1824 edition contained many new lives which were nearly all written by Wm.Hy. Ireland.	1824.	Anonymous.
A Poem entitled "My Heart Lovely Rosa was formed out for You."	1825.	W.H.Ireland.
A Poem entitled Misnomers.	1826.	W.H.C.Ireland.
The Universal Chronologist and Historical Register from the Creation to the Close of the Year 1825 &c.	1826.	Henry Boyle.

The Chronology of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries.	1826.	Henry Boyle.
Shaksperiana, Catologue of the Books, Pamphlets &c. Relating to Shakspeare &c.	1827.	Anonymous.
The Hundred Days of Napoleon Bonaparte &c.	1827.	W.H.Ireland.
The Last Will and Testament of Napoleon Bonaparte.	N.D. (1827)	W.H. Ireland.
England's Topographer or a New and Complete History of the County of Kent &c. 4 vols. illustrated.	1828 to 1830.	W.H.Ireland.
Answer to Sir Walter Scott's History of Napoleon by Louis Bonaparte &c. translated.	1829.	W.H.Ireland.
The Political Devil or Advice to our Mariner Monarch &c.	1830.	Anonymous.
Constitutional Parodies	1830	Anonymous.
Bonnet Rouge		do.
The Republican		do.
Shakspeare Ireland's Seven Ages.		W.H.Ireland.
Authentic Documents Relative to the Duke of Reichstadt and King of Rome.	1832.	W.H.Ireland.
Britannia's Cat o'Nine-Tails or The Devil's Carols &c.	1833.	I.H.B.L.
The Picturesque Beauties of Devonshire &c. (? if ever issued)	1833.	W.H.Ireland.
The Great Illegitimates. Public and Private Life of that Celebrated Actress Miss Bland otherwise Mrs. Ford or Mrs.Jordan &c. With many portraits.	1832.	A Confidential Friend of the Departed. (The Friend was Mrs.W.H.Ireland and the friendship occurred when she was Mrs.Paget Bayly.

Unpublished Works.

Flim,Flams, A Satirical Poem Relating to Halifax, Yorks. advertised but perhaps not published.	(1812)	W.H.C.L.
Stanzas to Miss Clara Fisher		
Chatterton, A Tragedy (Poem)		
Bretville or the Mysterious Son A Play.		
Reparation, A Comedy.		
La Chemise, A Novel.		
The Nut Brown Maid, an Opera,		
Glastonbury Tales, Serious & Comic.		
The Baron's, The Knight's and the Miller's Tales.. The Marmon's, Mine Host's, & The Sister of Miseri-cordus's. Tales and the Vintner's Song.		
Mottoes of the Nobility Poetised		
Noble Mother Poetised.		
Praise of Folly, A Poem.		
Sketch for an Opera.		
Scottish Legends.		
Anecdotes.		
Poetical Parodies.		
Johannes Taurus, the Don Juan of England, a Poem.		Byronus Secundus.
Dramatic Lines on the death of Louis 16th.		W.H. Ireland.

Unknown whether written under Pseudonyms or not.

"Phantacies of Love from Charles 7th to Agnes Sorel". The MS. was submitted to Sir Richard Phillips who never returned it despite repeated applications in 1810-11 It was in the same style as "Effusions of Love".

LIST OF CONTROVERSIAL BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS ETC. ON THE ALLEGED SHAKSPEARE MSS.

Passages Selected by Distinguished Personages on the Great Literary Trial of Vortigern and Rowena, A Dond-Tragedy. Whether it be or be not from the Immortal Pen of Shakspeare Originally published in the Morning Herald commencing in the early part of Feby. 1795. Afterwards published in book form when it passed through several editions.

Familiar Verses from the Ghost of Willy Shakspeare to Sammy Ireland to which is added Prince Robert An Ancient Ballad published January 16th 1796 Anonymous (by W.M. Goodward, the caricaturist).

Shakspeare MSS. in the possession of Mr. Ireland examined respecting the internal and external evidence of their authenticity by Philalethes published January 16th 1796. This was written by Col. Francis Webb of Brasted near Sevenoaks.

Free Reflexions on Miscellaneous Papers and Legal Instruments under the hand and seal of Wm. Shakspeare in the possession of Samuel Ireland of Norfolk Street to which are added Extracts from an unpublished MS. Play called "The Virgin Queen" written by or in imitation of Shakspeare. Published February 1st, 1796.
Written by Francis Godolphin Waldron.

An Inquiry into the Authenticity of certain Miscellaneous Papers and Legal Instruments published December 24th 1795 and attributed to Shakspeare, Queen Elizabeth and Henry Earl of Southampton, illustrated by fac-similes of the genuine handwriting of that Nobleman and Her Majesty. A new fac-simile of the handwriting of Shakspeare never before exhibited and other Authentic Documents in a Letter addressed to James Earl of Charlemont. Published 30th March 1796 by Edmund Malone.

Original Letters of Sir John Falstaff and his Friends now first made public by a Gentleman Descendant of Dame Quickly from genuine MSS. which have been in the possession of the Quickley Family near Four Hundred Years 1796.
Written by James White.

The Fool of Fortune, a Play Performed at Covent Garden Theatre 29th Oct. 1796,published 1797. by Frederick Reynolds.

Deutsche Monatschrift 1796-97.

J.J.Eschenburgh, Leipzig. 1797.

A Comparative Review of the Opinions of Mr.James Boaden (Editor of the Oracle) in February March and April 1795 and of James Boaden Esq (Author of 'Fontainville Forest' and of a Letter to George Steevens Esq.) in February 1796 Relative to the Shakspeare MSS. By a Friend to Consistency. Published February 3rd 1796.
Written by Mathew Wyatt, Law Student, Lincolns Inn.

A Letter to George Steevens Esq. Containing a Critical Examination of the Papers of Shakspeare published by Mr. Samuel Ireland to which are added Extracts from Vortigern by James Boaden, published January 10th 1796.
The above was first printed in the Oracle Newspaper.

Vortigern Under Consideration with General Remarks on Mr. James Boaden's Letter to George Steevens Esq. Relative to the MSS. Drawings, Seals etc. ascribed to Shakspeare and in the possession of Samuel Ireland published February 15th 1796.
Written by Walley Chamberlain Oulton.

Precious Relics or the Tragedy of Vortigern Rehearsed, A Dramatic Piece in Two Acts.
Written in imitation of the Critic as performed at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane.
The Author is unknown. Published March 15th, 1796.

An Apology for the Believers in the Shakspeare Papers which were exhibited in Norfolk Street by George Chalmers. Published July 1797.

A Supplemental Apology for the Believers in the Shakspeare Papers, Being a reply to Mr. Malone's Answer, by George Chalmers 1799.

Mr. Malone's Answer was announced but never published.

An Appendix to the Supplemental Apology for the Believers in the Supposititious Shakspeare Papers. Being the Documents for the Opinion Hugh McAuley Boyd wrote Junius Letters. By George Chalmers 1800.
In spite of the title this has no connection with the Shakspeare MSS.

Chalmeriana or a Collection of Papers Literary and Political entitled Letters, Verses etc. Occasioned by reading a late heavy Supplemental Apology for the Believers in the Shakspeare Papers by George Chalmers Arranged and Published by Mr. Owen Junr. of Paper Buildings, Inner Temple, assisted by his Friend and Clerk Mr. Jasper Hargrave, Reprinted from the Morning Chronicle London 1800.
Written by George Hardinge.

The Editor, the Bookseller and the Critic, an Eclogue from No. XII of Chalmeriana. 1800.
By Thos. Jas. Mathias.

The Pursuits of Literature, A Satirical Poem in Four Dialogues. 1799.
By Thomas James Mathias.

Mr. Ireland's Vindication of his Conduct Respecting the Publication of the Supposed Shakspeare MSS. being a Preface or Introduction to a Reply to the Critical Labours of Mr. Malone in his 'Inquiry into the Authenticity of Certain Papers etc. etc. published 6th January 1797.

Manuscript Annotations on the Shaksperian MSS. in Answer to E. Malone written by Samuel Ireland with original letters mostly from George Hardinge. Consists of over 200 leaves half russia folio 1796 etc. Unpublished.

An Investigation of Mr. Malone's Claim to the Character of Scholar or Critic being an Examination of his Inquiry into the Authenticity of the Shakspeare MSS. etc. By Samuel Ireland published August 1797.

The Ireland Shakspeare Fabrications Index.

Ireland, Samuel

Ireland, Samuel Continued

Samuel Ireland Continued

Ireland, William Henry

Ireland, William Henry Continued